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WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

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Reference Catalog



*Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Evergreens, Perennial
Plants, Roses, Etc.*

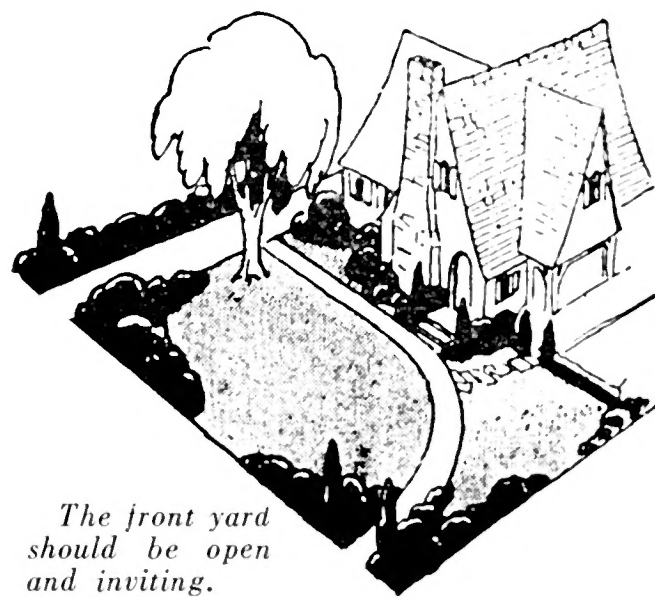
It's Not a Home Until It's Planted

THE attractiveness of one's home, no matter how large or how small, can be greatly enhanced by a thoughtful planting of the surroundings. We hope this catalog will encourage the planting, where necessary, of a few more trees, shrubs or flowers about your home ground. While we admit we cannot create nature, still we can imitate it and adapt it to our general scheme of home development.

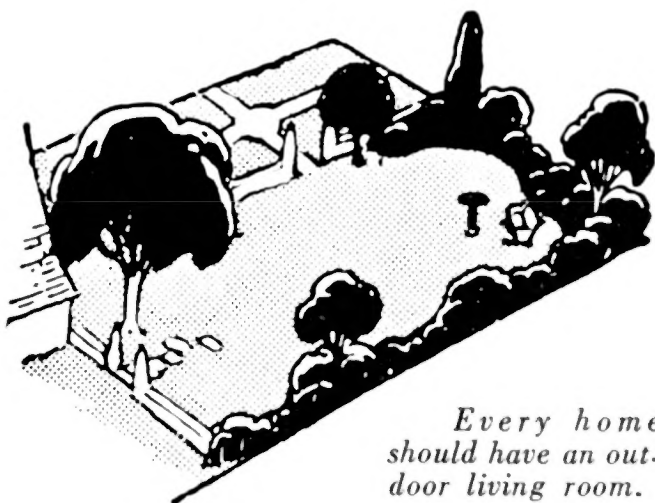
Certainly the grounds are a large part of this home life and environment, and like the living room, they also require necessary furnishings. The comparatively small amount of money spent on plantings, it is generally agreed, adds more to the appearance, to the desirability and to the monetary value of a home than any equivalent expenditure.

In making decisions relative to your plantings, it is well to design your premises on paper as an aid. Locate the house, the garage, and the existing walks and drives. Next, apportion the unoccupied land to the various purposes to which it is best adapted. In general, the property will be divided into private and public areas.

If a few attractive trees are placed about the house, they will not only frame the house but they will furnish the shade that is desirable during various parts of the day. You will probably want the living rooms bathed with sunshine during the morning but shaded in the afternoon. Likewise you will probably want the kitchen protected from the hot sun during those parts of the day when it is most occupied.



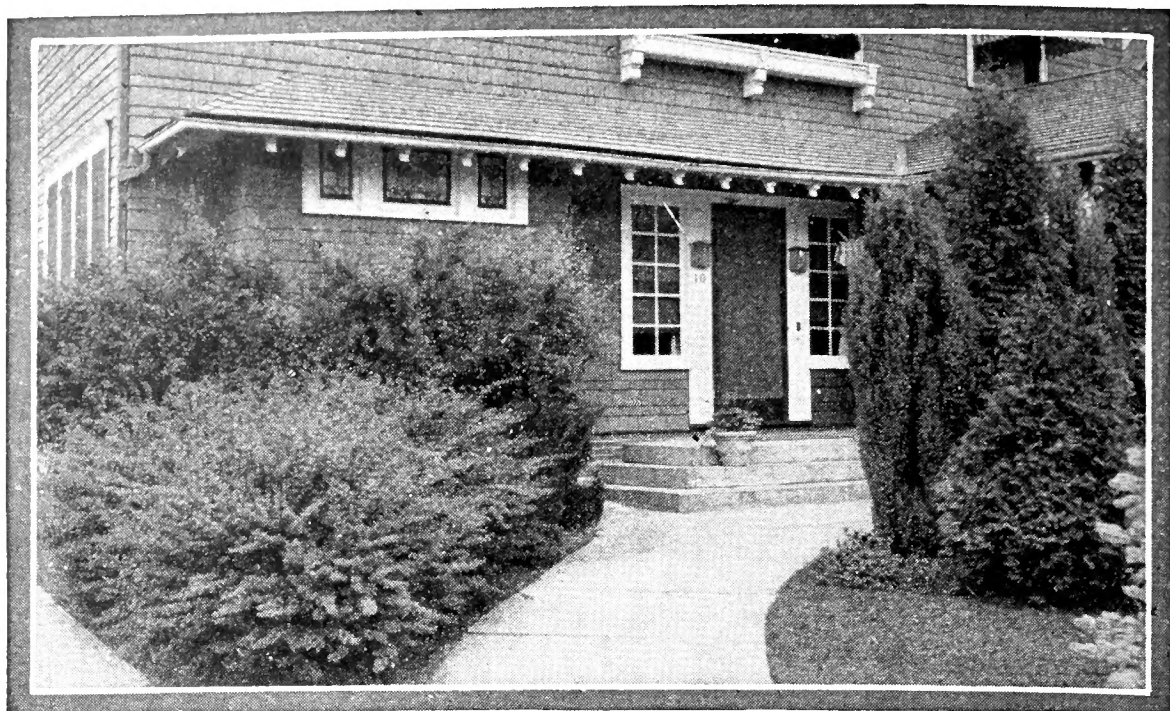
*The front yard
should be open
and inviting.*



*Every home
should have an out-
door living room.*

The Public Area

An effective treatment of the public area consists of a foundation planting of shrubs or evergreens, or a combination of the two about the house. A large open lawn neatly clipped is always attractive. A few trees in the boulevard or parking and a hedge along the walk, if the development permits of this feature, will enhance the attractiveness of this important part of your property.



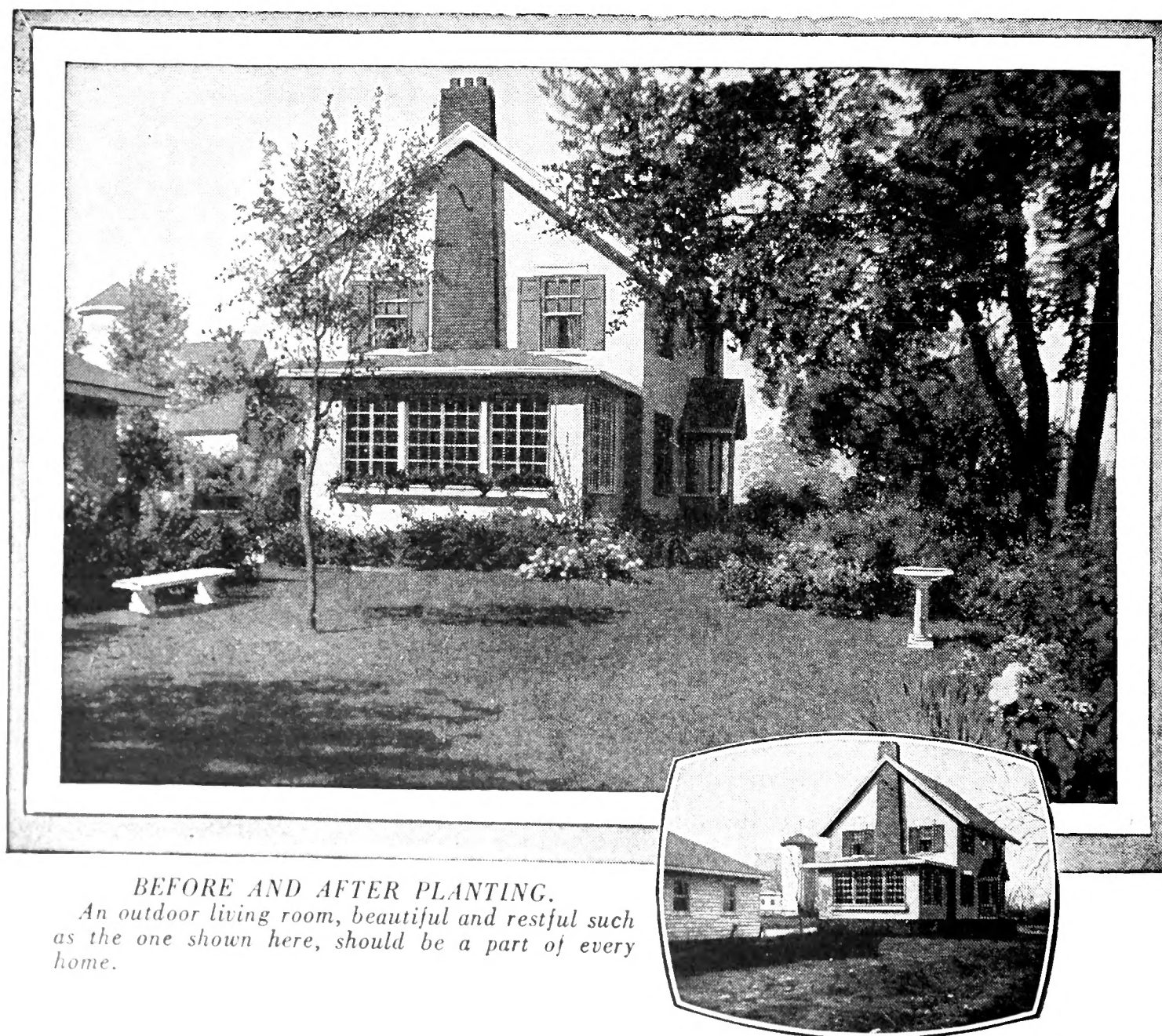
This doorstep and curving walk have a great deal of charm, offering a most inviting prospect as one approaches the house. Such an entrance seems to really invite you to enter and be welcome.

The Outdoor Living Room

The private area on a well landscaped property is usually the outdoor playground of the home. Here the children can romp and play with nature, safe from the dangers of the street and undesirable companions. Here the mistress of the house can entertain at tea. Here the family will congregate in the arbor or trellis after the day's work.

The private area to the side and rear of the house is easily protected and screened with an informal border of tall and medium shrubs along the boundaries. In ancient times this was accomplished by stone walls. Today we rely on Nature to serve our purpose more beautifully. You will consider the garage with its approach, the clothes

drying yard placed most conveniently, and the garden if you are to have one. The informal arrangement in grouping shrubs along the borders and boundaries is the typically American method of developing the garden. In looking over the catalog pages which are concerned with ornamental plantings, it is suggested that you keep uppermost in mind the needs of these two most important divisions of your home grounds, the public and the private areas. Requests for special information or assistance with regard to your individual problems will receive our prompt and careful attention either by correspondence or we can have a representative call on you.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.

An outdoor living room, beautiful and restful such as the one shown here, should be a part of every home.



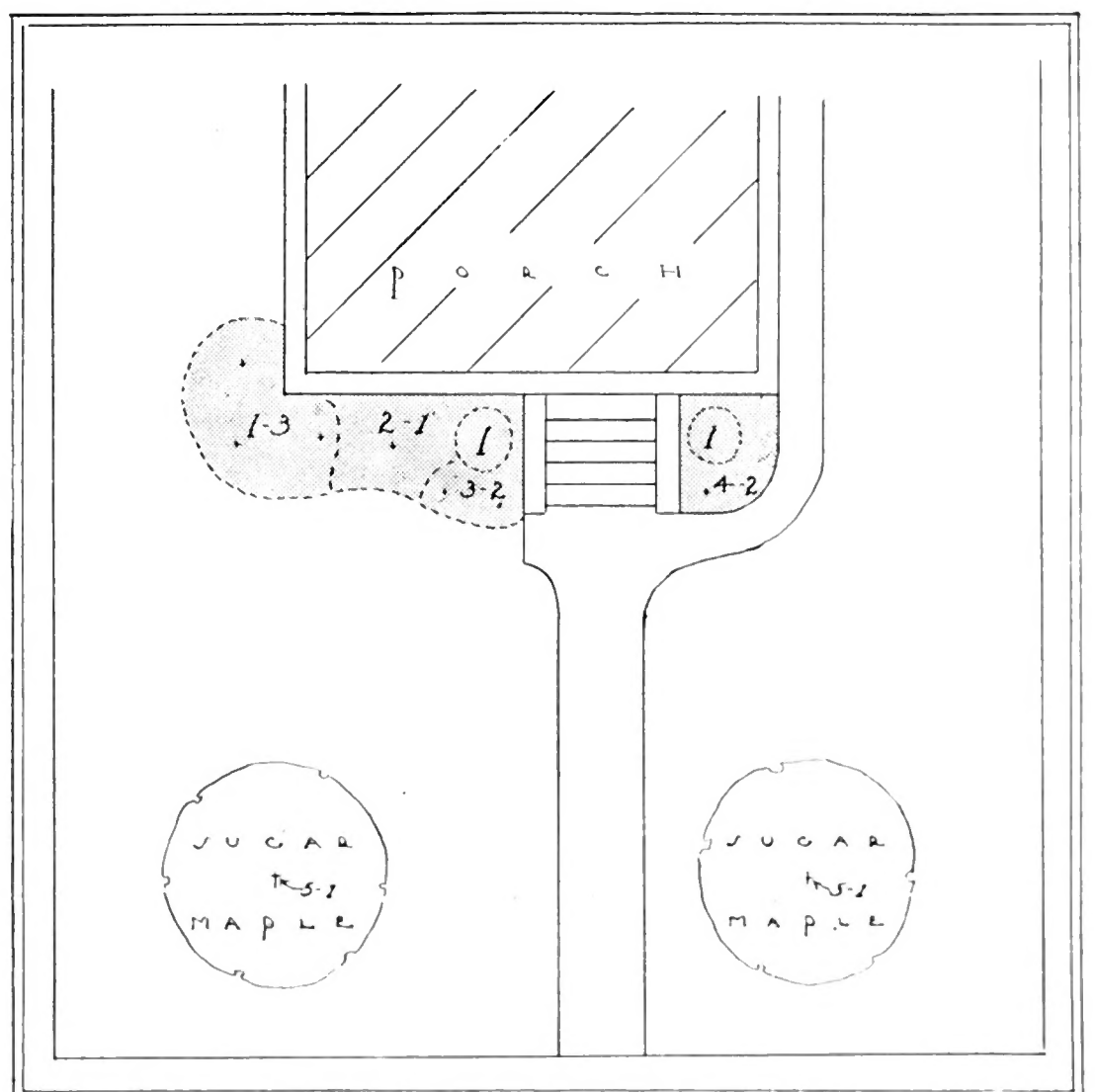


Another Planting for the Very Small Lot

Only ten shrubs and two trees are used in this attractive planting which adds so much to the homey appearance of the house. You could not improve the looks of your home any other way for so small an investment and get such a wonderful effect. A planting like this improves in appearance each year and need never be replaced. It will be good for a lifetime. It needs very little care and no expense to keep it looking nice. Even such a small planting has an interest aside from its value as property improvement. We have the showy myriads of white flowers of Garland Spirea in early spring; the delicate pink flowers of Coralberry in early summer followed by its handsome crimson berries which hang till winter; the crimson-pink blooms of Spirea Anthony Waterer from midsummer till fall and graceful sprays of red berries on the Japanese Barberry. The Sugar Maples offer us dense cool shade always desirable in midsummer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No.	Amt.	Kind of Plant
1	5	Spirea Garland
2	1	Coralberry
3	2	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	2	Sugar Maples



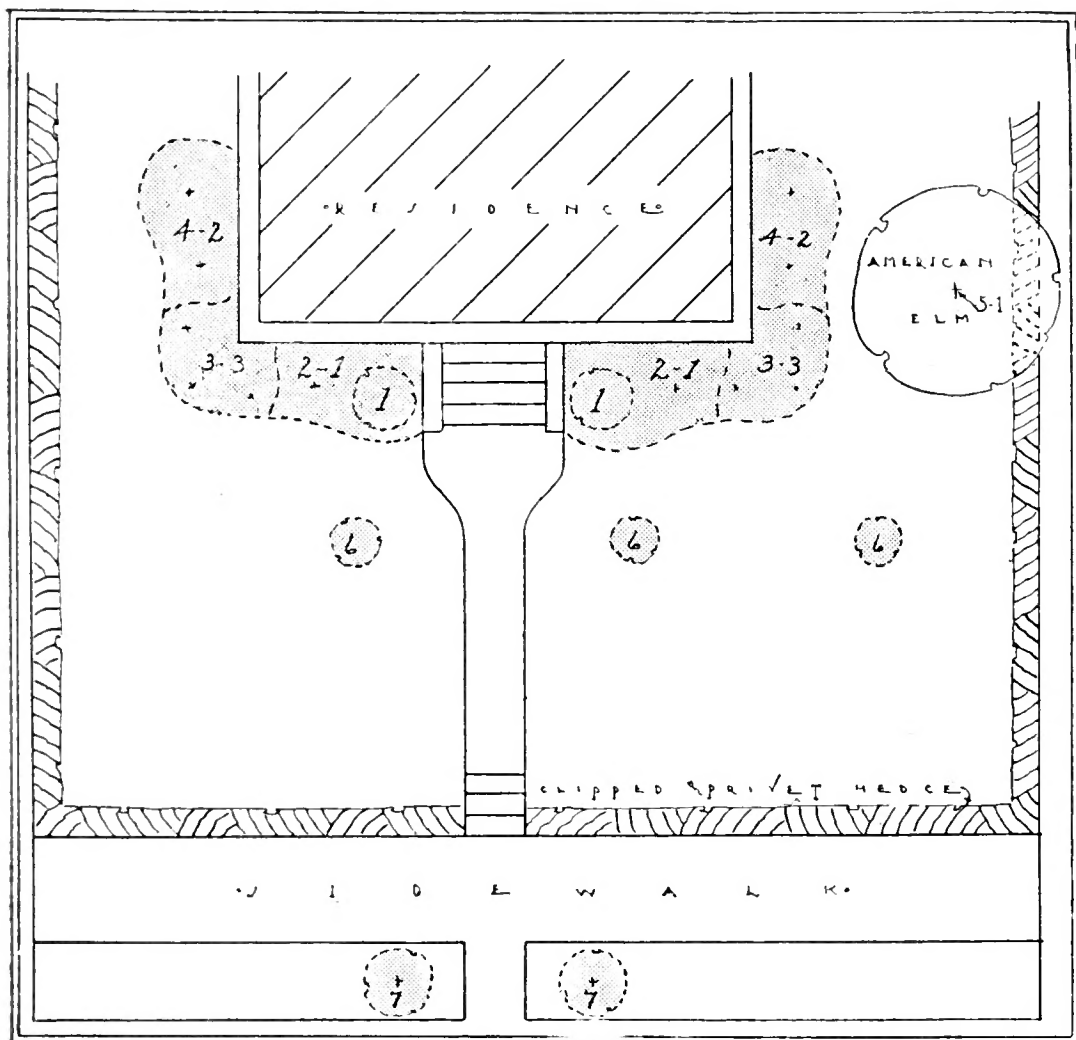
A Bungalow on a Corner Lot

The hedge effectively prevents careless folks from cutting across the lawn on a corner lot.

In this plan we have a balanced planting, both sides of the steps being planted exactly alike in harmony with the center entrance. The pair of *Catalpa Bungei* on the street lawn are in harmony also, being placed equally distant from the street entrance walk. This is altogether a neat and charming planting and can easily be adapted or enlarged to suit the needs of larger grounds.

The hedge might be omitted at the sides of the lot or not used at all—just as you prefer.

The *Catalpa* trees might be omitted and larger shade trees such as Maples or Elms used in their place but spaced farther apart. With only a few moments consideration the plan can be readily altered to fit most any small place admirably.



Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

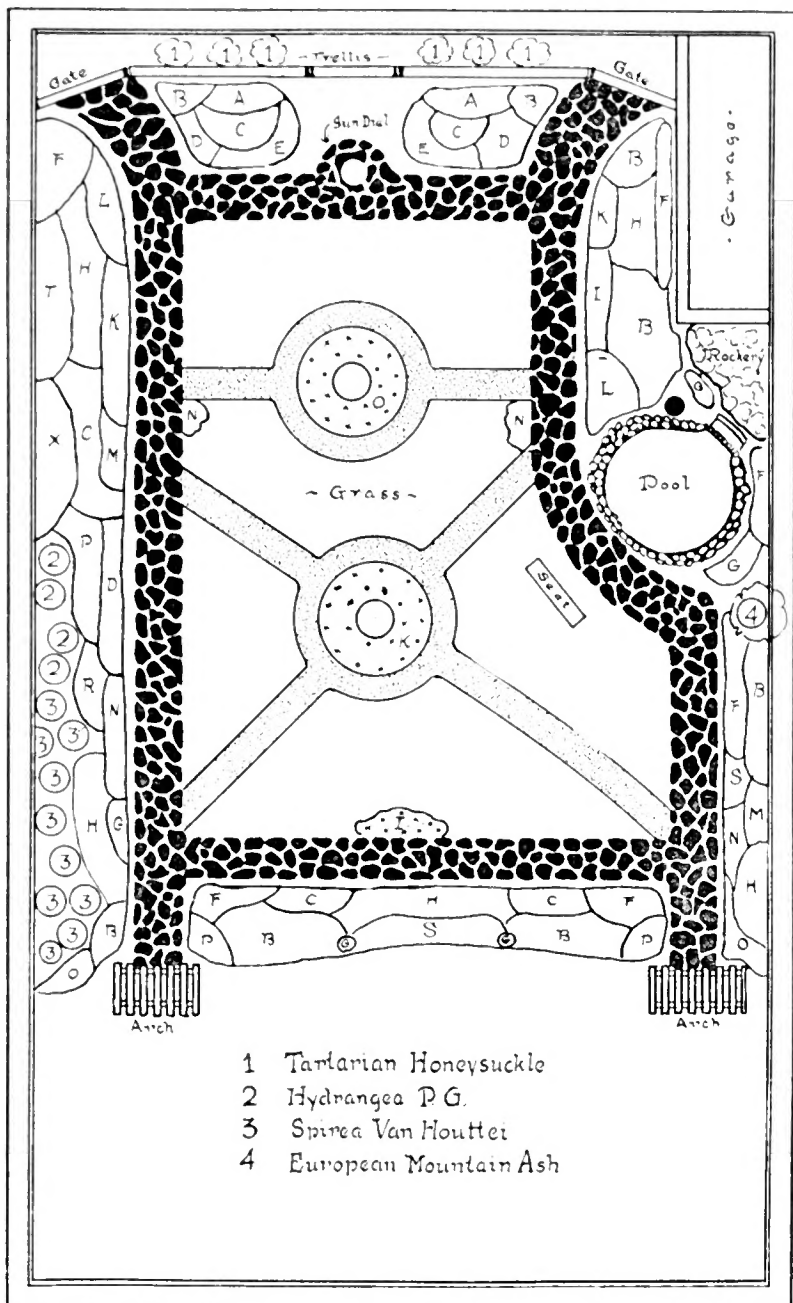
Key No.	Amt.	Kind of Plant
1	1	Spirea Van Houttei
2	2	Regel Privet
3	6	Japanese Barberry
4	4	Snowberry
5	1	American Elm
6	3	Hydrangea P. G.
7	2	Catalpa Bungei



Landscaping the Rear Garden

*Quality Shrubs, Evergreens, Perennials and Shade Trees Will Transform Your Place Into a Real Haven of Beauty
—A Dream Come True.*

There's no question about it—no one, in this day and age, can afford to let their home stand bleak and solitary—simply a pile of lumber and masonry, and stiff architectural lines. Landscaping is an absolute necessity—just as much so as paint, paper, and woodwork—and no matter whether it is done in a small informal way, or on a large, intricate scale, there is no home today that is truly a home in every sense of the word, without the charming finish that only flowering shrubs, hedges, perennial flowers and trees can give. Did you ever spend a more delightful, carefree vacation than right out in your own back yard, within the restful selection of "growing things!" Landscape your place a bit and then try it.



REAR GARDEN LANDSCAPE PLAN

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|
| A | 6 Golden Glow. | I | 18 Platycodon. |
| B | 30 Phlox (6 Crepuscule,
6 Frau Wildt, 6 Go-
liath, 6 Jeanne D'
Arc, 6 Mrs. Jen-
kins). | K | 35 Dianthus. |
| C | 28 Aquilegia. | L | 8 Statice. |
| D | 18 Phlox Subulata. | M | 12 Pyrethrum. |
| E | 16 Achillea (10 Pearl, 3
Roseum, 3 Filipen-
dula). | | 22 Forget-Me-Not. |
| F | 25 Iris (5 Belle de Nan-
cy, 5 Czar Peter,
5 Her Majesty, 5
Maori King, 5 Per-
fection). | O | 36 Shasta Daisy.
(Early). |
| G | 9 Yucca. | P | 18 Gaillardia. |
| H | 36 Delphinium (Gold
Medal Hybrids). | R | 8 Alaska Daisy. |
| | | S | 8 Lychnis Chalcedonica. |
| | | T | 6 Double Hollyhocks. |
| | | X | 6 Funkia Lilies. |
| | | (1) | 6 Tartarian Honey-
suckle. |
| | | (2) | 4 Hydrangea Panicula-
ta Grandiflora. |
| | | (3) | 10 Spirea Van Houttei. |
| | | (4) | 1 European Mountain
Ash. |

Imagine creating an enchanted garden like this in your back yard! It takes a very little work, and can be done at a reasonable cost. What a wonderful spot to live in during the leisure hours, with your family and friends, and you will find real pleasure in developing such an outdoor living room.



Plans for Arranging Perennial Flower Beds

There are three units suggested here which can be used in a great variety of ways. The space available for a perennial garden is practically the only limit to the possibilities of using these.

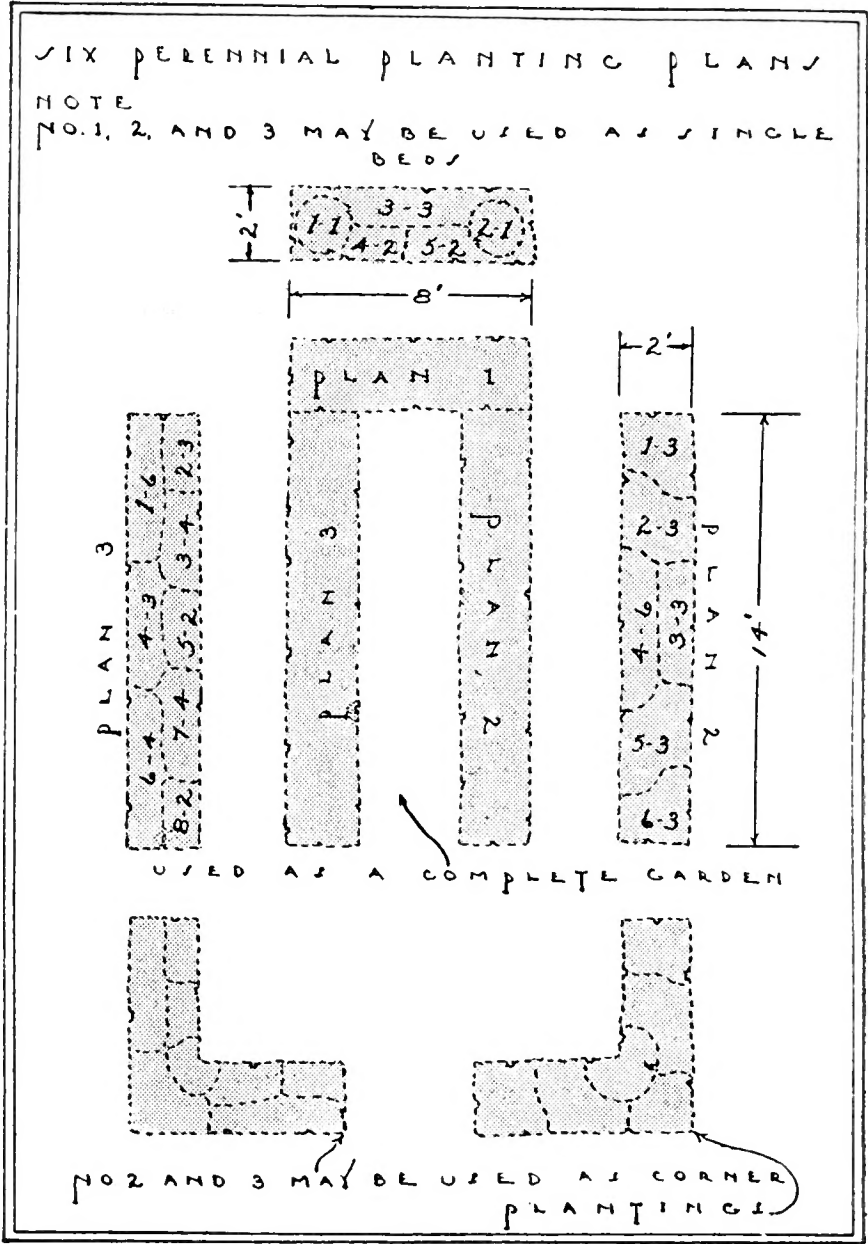
The walks between the beds may be of grass, or provided with stepping stones set in the grass, or made up of irregular pieces of concrete or flat slabs of building stone, or even brick walks as you prefer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

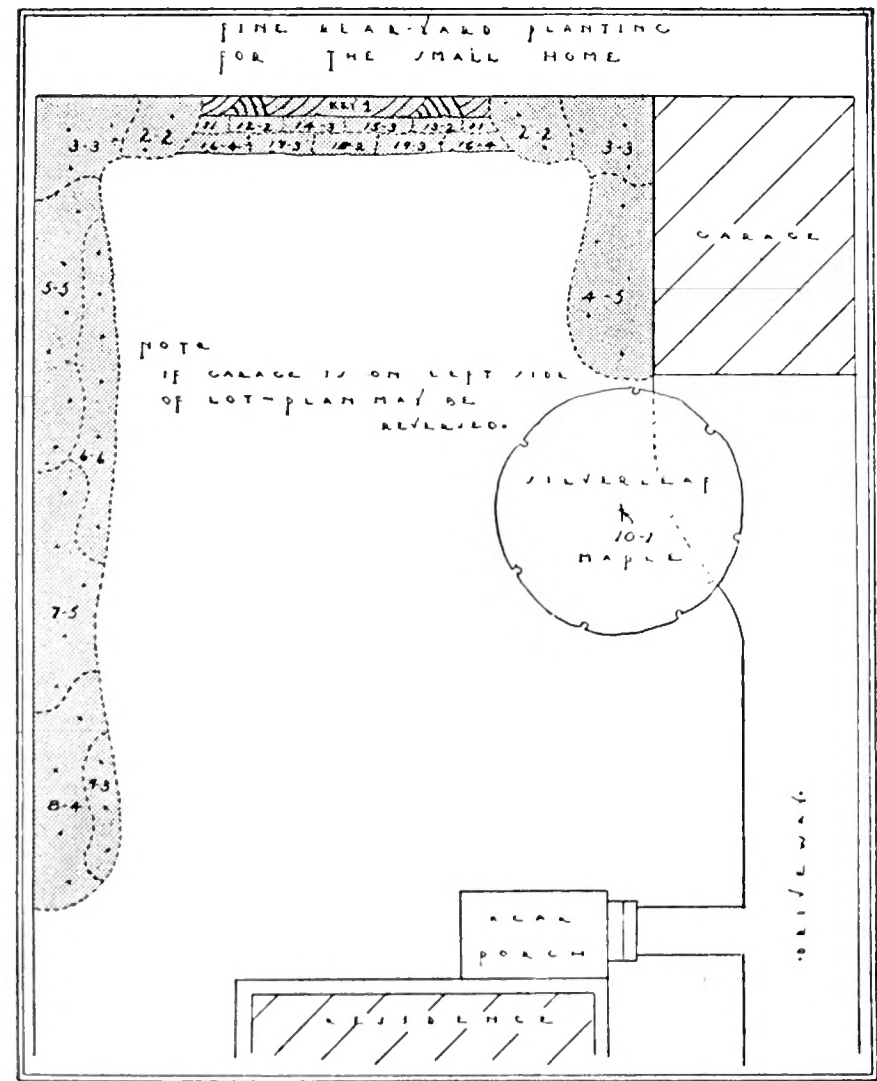
PLAN 1		
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	1	Pink Peony
2	1	Red Peony
3	3	Delphinium
4	2	Aquilegia
5	2	Achillea

PLAN 2		
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	3	Coreopsis
2	3	Campanula
3	3	Phlox "Goliath"
4	6	German Iris
5	3	Gaillardia
6	3	Sweet William

PLAN 3		
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	6	Foxglove
2	3	Arabis
3	4	Garden Pinks
4	3	Shasta Daisy
5	2	Veronica
6	4	Coreopsis
7	4	Achillea
8	2	Lychnis



Making an Outdoor Living Room in the Rear Yard



A broad open lawn edged with a planting of shrubs and perennial plants. The plan may be reversed if garage is on the left. The planting can be enlarged or reduced to fit various sizes of space available.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 4-5, four is the key number, and five designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1		Japanese Barberry Hedge
2	4	Snowberry
3	6	Forsythia Fortunei
4	5	Fragrant Honeysuckle
5	5	Weigela Rosea
6	6	Spirea Callosa Alba
7	5	Spirea Van Houttei
8	4	Rhodotypos
9	3	Butterfly Bush
10	1	Silverleaf Maple
11	2	Anchusa
12	2	Phlox "Goliath"
13	2	Phlox "Mrs. Jenkins"
14	3	Delphinium
15	3	Gypsophila
16	8	German Iris
17	3	Aquilegia
18	2	Veronica
19	3	Achillea

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs



Almond (Amygdalus)

The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

Double Pink. Small, double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Double White. Small, double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Althea (Rose of Sharon; Hibiscus)

The Altheas are free growers and not particular as to soil. Large, bell-shaped flowers of striking color in August and September, when but few

other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet.

Double. Purple, Red, Pink, and White. Very large and double.

Aronia - Chokeberry

Floribunda. An ornamental shrub with white flowers, followed by black berries and leaves turning red in autumn.

Amorpha - Indigo Bush

Fruticosa. Bears heavy clusters of deep purple flowers in June. 8 to 10 feet.

Aralia

Pentaphylla. A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches, and bright green, shining foliage; leaves 5- to 7-lobed. Greenish white flowers.

Barberry - Berberis

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Valuable for low hedging or grouping. The plant is dwarf, with spreading or drooping branches; foliage in the spring is a bright green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Ultimate height, 5 feet.

Thunbergi Atropurpurea (New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry). The foliage is of a rich, lustrous bronzy red, becoming more brilliant as the season advances, turning to shades of red, orange and scarlet in the fall. Ultimate height, 5 feet. Does best in sunny locations.

Beauty Bush - Kolkwitzia

Amabilis. An exceedingly handsome, ornamental shrub; flowers resemble those of the Weigela, blush-pink and borne in the utmost profusion on great arching spraylike branches, giving the bush the appearance of a perfect shower of blossoms. Height, 6 feet.

BIGNONIA. See Vines.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac

Of quick bushy growth; when the lovely bloom spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down during winter, is a well-branched specimen radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints of the Lilac. Height, 5 feet.

Calycanthus - Sweet Scented Shrub

Very desirable. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward.

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

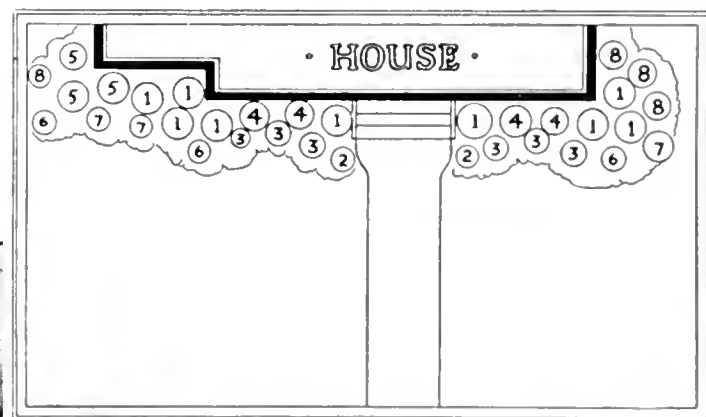
Arborescens. A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

Cephalanthus - Button Bush

Occidentalis. Height, 6 feet.

A Suggested Planting Plan for a Center Entrance Home

Attractive But Not Expensive



PLANTING KEY

- (1) 9 Spirea Van Houttei
- (2) 2 Hydrangea Arborescens
- (3) 6 Spirea Anthony Waterer
- (4) 4 Rosa Rugosa
- (5) 3 Syringa, Virginal
- (6) 3 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
- (7) 3 Spirea Thunbergi
- (8) 4 White Snowberry

*Cornus Sanguinea**Deutzia—Pride of Rochester**Golden Elder**Euonymus Alatus*

Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant, white flowers. Height, 6 feet.

Colutea - Bladder Senna

Arborescens. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders. 2 to 3 feet.

CORALBERRY. See Snowberry.

CRAB, FLOWERING. See Shade Trees.

Cotoneaster

Acutifolia. A robust shrub with slender spreading branches, flowers pinkish followed by black fruit. A beautiful plant for garden hedges.

Cornus - Dogwood

Alba Sibirica (Red Siberian). Upright, spreading habit, with slender, bright red branches, which adds a touch of color to the shrubbery in the winter. Flowers white. Height, 10 feet.

Elegantissima. Similar to the Sibirica, except that the leaves have prominent silver-white markings. Height, 10 feet.

Paniculata (Panicked or Gray-Stemmed Dogwood). Grows 10 feet tall. Has small white flowers in great clusters in June, followed by white berries on pink stems. The berries hang during the fall and into the winter. Makes a good hedge plant.

Sanguinea or Red Osier (Native Red-Twigged Dogwood). Has blood-red bark in winter but greenish red during the summer. It is not excelled for winter beauty, the blood-red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June and black fruits, which hang for months. One of the best shrubs for moist situations. Height, 5 to 8 feet.

Deutzia

Shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit but bloom alike in dainty, bell- or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.

Gracilis (Slender Branched). Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers. Height, 3 feet.

Kosteriana. A slender limbed variety closely allied to the Gracilis class. New, flowers pure white, a profuse bloomer and valuable for forcing.

Lemoinei. Rather low growing; has slender, arching branches, producing its pure white flowers in large clusters. Height, 4 feet.

Crenata Rosea. Tall and of rapid growth. Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes. Height, 6 feet.

Pride of Rochester. A profuse bloomer, large double white flowers, tinged pink. One of the tallest and best. Height, 8 feet.

Elder; Elderberry - Sambucus

Common Elder. Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. Fruit fine for pies and makes an excellent drink.

Cut-Leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*). Great cymes of delicate, fragrant, white flowers in June and July, followed by large fruit clusters. Height, 8 feet.

Golden (*S. nigra*). The golden yellow leaves contrast beautifully with other shrubs; flowers white, in flat-topped cymes. Grows tall but can be pruned into a neat, compact bush. Height, 8 feet.

Elaeagnus - Oleaster

Longipes (Japan Oleaster). In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves green above, silvery underneath.

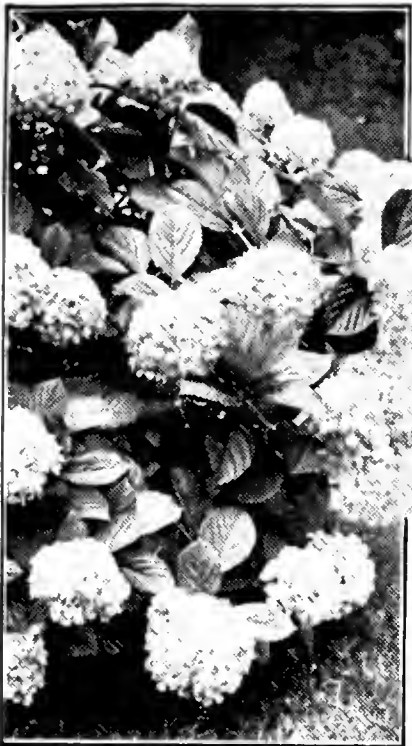
Burning Bush - Euonymus

Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most unusual shrubs. The wings on the branches give it the effect of being square and it is sometimes called Square Bush. Has dainty small flowers in the spring and bright red berries after leaves have fallen. Leaves are oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A very good shrub for an isolated specimen, attracting attention whenever seen.

Strawberry Bush (*E. americanus*). Erect growing with slender, green branches. Bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, pink fruits, covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting. 2 to 3 feet.

Pearl Bush - Exochorda

Grandiflora. A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, a native of China. It is rapid growing, foliage bright green above, pale or white under side. In May is covered with dazzling white flowers, borne in numerous terminal racemes. Hardy, showy, and unquestionably one of the floral gems. Ultimate height, 8 feet.



Hydrangea, Hills of Snow

Tartarian. An upright shrub with a profusion of small fragrant blossoms in May and June but its chief charm is in its wealth of ornamental berries, which cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually into the winter. We offer varieties that have white, pink or red flowers, all having showy berries.

Fragrantissima. Grows 8 feet in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a particularly symmetrical shrub. Leaves are semi-evergreen, hanging to Christmas. Flowers are fragrant, small and not showy. They are pink and come in April and May before leaves appear, and are followed by scarlet berries. Will thrive in dry, upland locations.

Hydrangea

Hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens*) (Summer Snowball). A very beautiful shrub growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet according to how it is trimmed in the spring. It has large white blossoms which come in July and last until August. When planted alternately with *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from July until frost. Should be well pruned in March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well watered. Does well in shade.

Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. May be planted in hedges, beds, groups scattered among other shrubs in massed plantings, or planted alone as a specimen, and produces an attractive effect wherever placed. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches. Blossoms delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. Grows 6 feet tall.

Paniculata Grandiflora (Tree Form). Grown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 6 to 8 feet and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form.

Kerria

Japonica. A handsome green-leaved shrub. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich, dark single yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Height, 3 to 5 feet.

Japonica flore pleno. Of medium size, double yellow flowers. Height, 6 feet.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. See Beauty Bush.

Every home should have an outdoor living room.

The front yard should be open and inviting.

Forsythia

Fortunei or Fortune's Golden Bell. A spreading bush, the variety most often seen, grows 5 to 8 feet. Bears quantities of yellow blossoms in April before leaves appear. It needs plenty of room to develop.

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden, foliage glossy green, like *Viridissima*, but hardier than that variety. Valuable.

Spectabilis. One of the newer varieties and one of the best. Has slender branches with dark glossy leaves, grows about 8 feet high. Large yellow flowers which cover the stems in early spring.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Yellow flowers in April. A beautiful drooping or weeping type resembling a small weeping tree. Like all Forsythias it produces its mass of yellow bloom in very early spring before the leaves appear. Ultimate height, 6 feet.

Viridissima. A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in the very early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera (Bush Form)

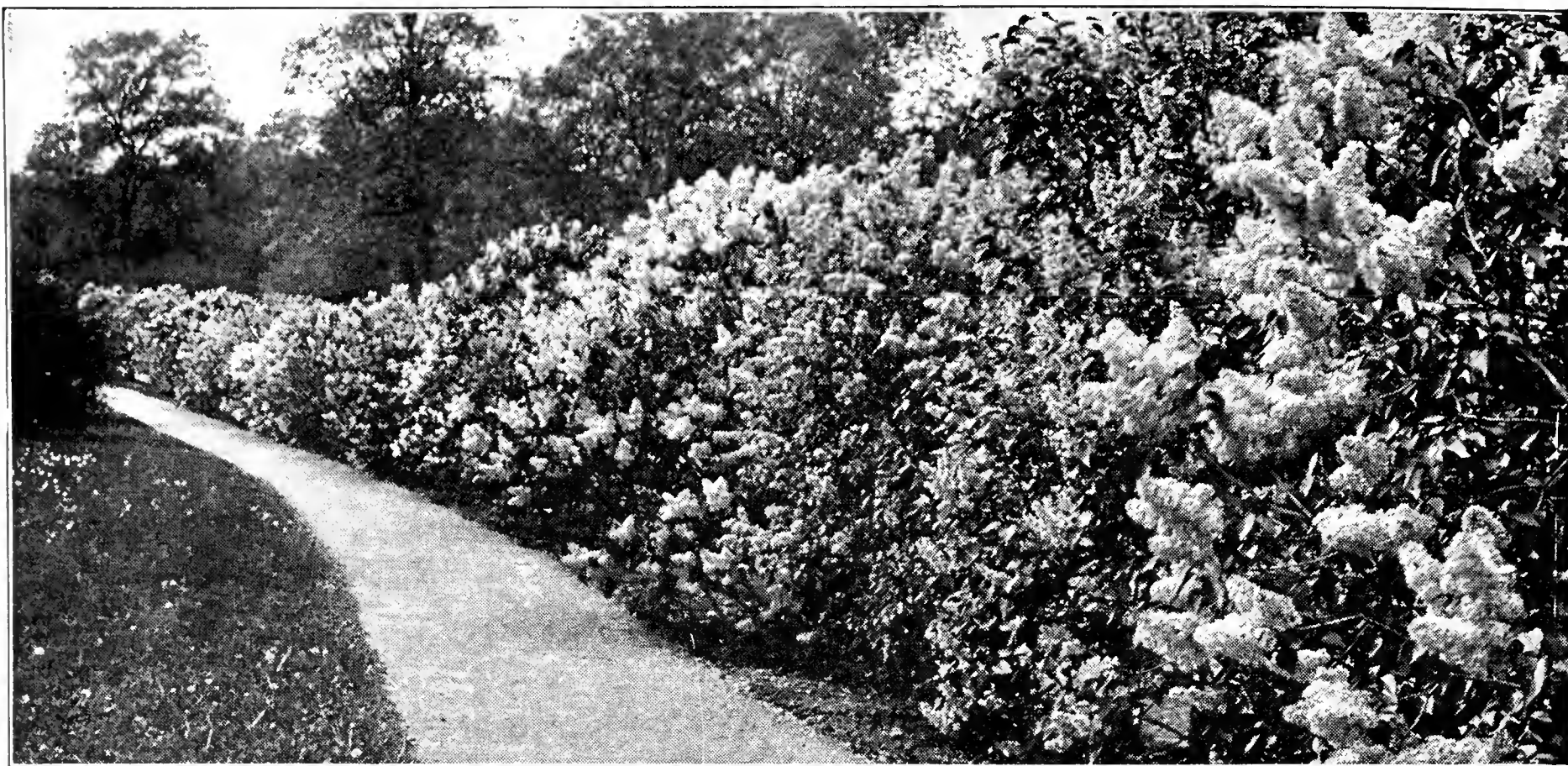
Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morrowi* or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). It has pure white flowers, which change to a yellow tone in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries, which remain on the bush from August till winter. A hardy shrub in dry, upland situations. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.



Tartarian Honeysuckle



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING
Notice in this illustration what a vast difference just a small investment makes



Lilac—Bush Form

No flowering shrub is better known than the Lilac, and none is more popular. It was a favorite in the old-time gardens, but those who grew Lilacs then never dreamed of the possibilities of cultivation as has been demonstrated in the newer named varieties. All Lilacs are very hardy.

Persian Purple. One of the most famous Lilacs, with arching branches and very fragrant, pale purple flowers in rather loose, broad panicles, opening late in spring. Ultimate height, 6-8 feet.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A sturdy, vigorous shrub with treelike growth, dark, shining leaves, and bluish purple flowers. It is especially valuable for its late bloom. Ultimate height, 18-12 feet.

Rothomagensis (Chinese Lilac). Resembles the Persian Lilac in its large, open heads of reddish purple flowers, which appear in June. One of the finest.

Villosa (Late Lilac). A stout branching shrub, with bright green foliage. The flowers, which are borne in panicles, are light purple in bud, rosy white when open and are very fragrant. Valuable for its late blooming. Ultimate height, 8 feet.

FANCY FRENCH NAMED VARIETIES (Bush Form). Ultimate height, 8 feet.

Rate of growth per year, 18 inches.

Belle de Nancy. Double-flowered, color light purple, bluish tinge; late, with large trusses.

Charles Joly. Double-flowered, very dark reddish purple; superb.

Charles X. (Single). Magnificent clusters of dark reddish purple flowers. Strong grower.

Jean Bart. Flowers are double and claret-rose when fully opened.

Ludwig Spaeth. (Single). Very attractive dark red flowers. One of the best varieties.

Marie Legraye. (Single). Very fine single flowering white variety.

Michel Buchner. (Double). Large panicles of very double pale, lilac-colored blooms.

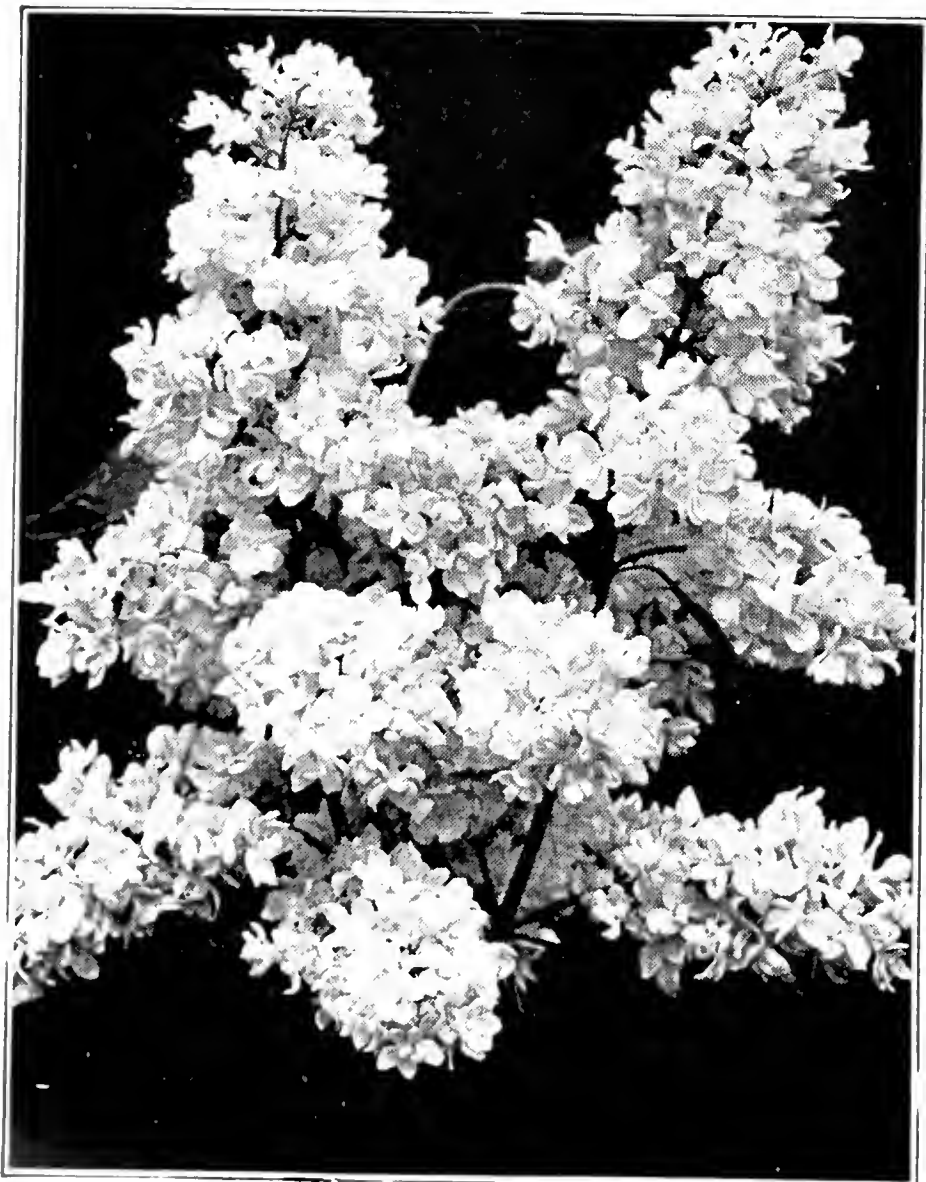
Mme. Abel Chatenay. (Double). Pure white blooms.

Mme. Lemoine. (Double). Large, white flowers in immense clusters.

President Grevy. (Double). Large panicles of beautiful pale blue flowers.

President Carnot. Color pinkish; the most free bloomer of all the doubles.

Rothomagensis Alba. Flowers single; color pure white.



Lilac, Michel Buchner

Mahonia - Ashberry

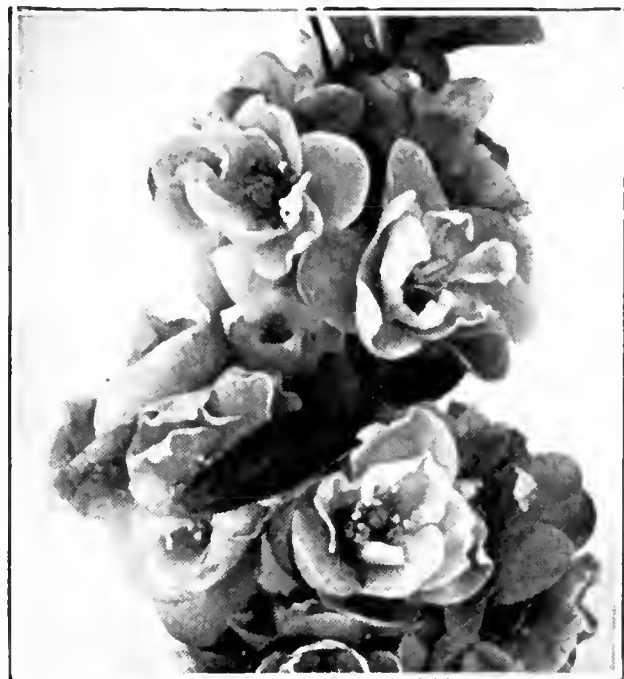
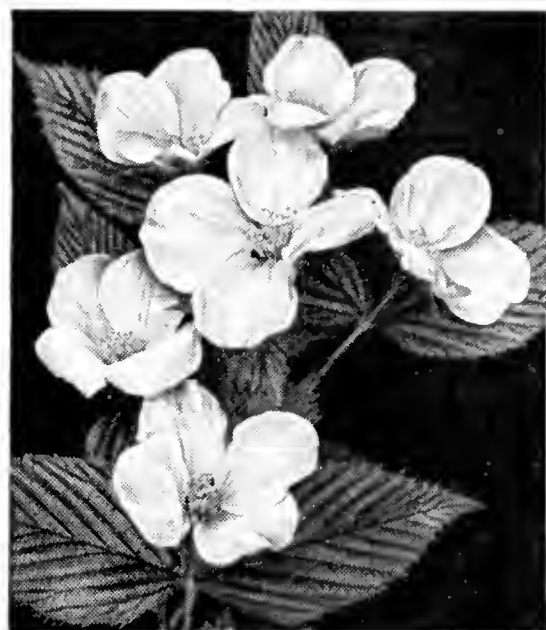
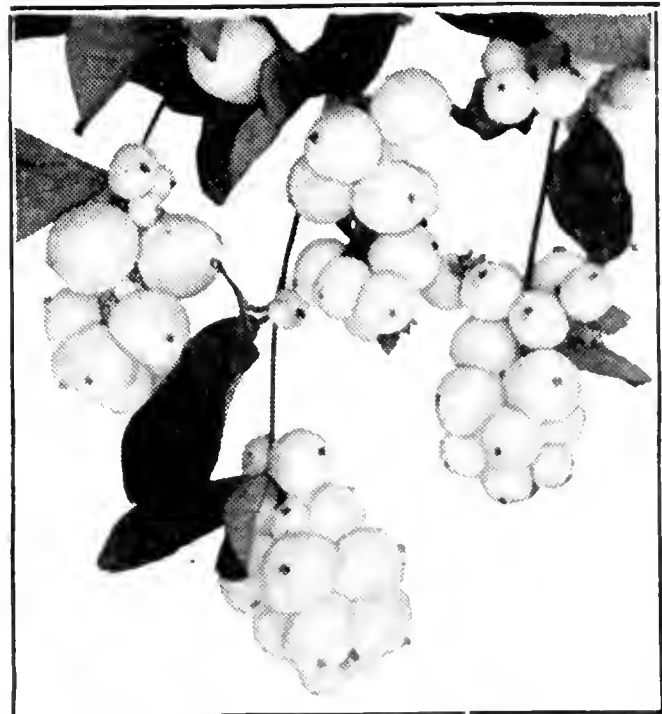
(Balled and Burlapped).

Aquifolium (Holly-Leaved Mahonia). Ornamental native shrubs grown chiefly for their handsome evergreen foliage and large panicles of showy flowers.**Privet****Amur River.** A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white, in erect panicles.**Regel's.** A low, dense growing shrub, with graceful spreading branches. It has small flowers which are followed by beautiful berries which last throughout the winter. It is absolutely hardy and an admirable shrub for most every purpose. Height, 5 feet.**Ibota** (Japanese Privet). A large shrub, with graceful branches; flowers white, in panicles, followed by bluish black berries. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the dust and smoke of the cities. Very hardy. Ultimate height, 7 feet.**Quince, Japan - Cydonia Japonica**

Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge. Blooms in early May.

Rhodotypos - Jetbead**Kerrioides** (White Kerria). Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries which persist throughout the winter. Ultimate height, 5 feet.**Rosa Hugonis****Hugonis Rose or Golden Rose of China.** This Rose is listed here because of its exceptional adaptability for shrubbery planting, making a symmetrical bush 6 feet in height and as much in diameter. In spring its long, arching sprays are lined to the tip on both sides with single yellow flowers resembling dainty yellow Hollyhocks. Hardy.**Snowball - Viburnum****Americanum** (High Bush Cranberry). Similar to Opulus but more open and spreading, with longer, more numerous, more visible and longer lasting fruits of a bright scarlet shade persisting from July until spring, mainly because the birds will not eat them.**Carlesi** (Mayflower Viburnum). Fragrant Snowball. A truly wonderful new medium sized shrub from Korea prized for its exquisite fragrance, similar to that of the Trailing Arbutus. The waxy flower clusters, pink in bud, pure white when open, appear early in the spring. Thrives under most usual conditions, but does best in partial shade and cool, moist soil. A charming plant for the foreground of the border or in plantings about the house. Ultimate height, 5 ft.**Dentatum.** Has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June; crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of the best shrubs for landscape planting. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.**Lantana.** Upright shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with rough, light green foliage. Large heads of white flowers in June, followed by bright red fruit. Height, 12 to 15 feet.**Lentago** (Nannyberry). Creamy white, very fragrant flowers, light glossy green foliage, and oval, bluish black berries.**Plicatum** (Japan Snowball). A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Blooms in May. Ultimate height, 8 feet.**Opulus** (Cranberry, High Bush). A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruit.**Opulus Sterile** (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance. Height, 10 to 12 feet.**Tomentosum.** A most beautiful and useful shrub, used as a specimen or in the shrubbery border. Grows 8 to 12 feet. White flowers appearing in June.**Snowberry - Symphoricarpos**

Small pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries. These hang till December, sometimes nearly all winter. Will grow under trees in dense shade and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil, in smoky, dusty city situations. Furnishes food and nesting sites for birds, because of its very dense branches and foliage.

Chenaulti. A bushier variety than the common Snowberry, covered with pink berries in summer and autumn.**Racemosus** (White). Small, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits, which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. July to October. Ultimate height, 5 to 6 feet.**Vulgaris** (Indian Currant; Red Fruited or Coralberry). A low-growing, graceful shrub. Its fruits are red and the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighted down stems. August. Ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet.*Cydonia Japonica**Rhodotypos Kerrioides**Viburnum Carlesi**Symphoricarpos Racemosus*

*Spiraea Anthony Waterer**Spiraea Arguta**Cut Leaf Sumac*

Spiraea

This family of shrubs furnishes a variety of form, size, color of foliage and of blossoms and times of blossoming. They bloom with a riotous luxuriance that makes them very striking and beautiful. All of the varieties are extremely hardy and easy to grow in almost any soil or situation, even doing well in the smoke and dust of the crowded city.

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy, of spreading type, with large corymbs brilliantly colored rosy crimson. Very free flowering. Height, 3 feet.

Arguta. Dwarf, feathery foliage and very profuse white flowers. Height, 5 feet.

Bumalda. Of dwarf habit; flowers rose colored, free bloomer during midsummer and autumn.

Callosa Alba. The foliage and growth are quite similar to *Spiraea bumalda* but sometimes a little taller, growing possibly 3 feet high. Of compact growth, with upright and bluish green foliage, with large flat clusters of pure white flowers in July. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

Douglasi. Spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers, contrasted against the white downy leaves. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

Froebeli. Dwarf and similar to *Anthony Waterer*, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Golden (*S. aurea*). Upright growth, white flowers, young foliage of bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in the fall. Height, 6 to 8 feet.

Opulifolia (Ninebark). A tall shrub with spreading arching branches, flowers whitish in early summer followed by bright red pods.

Prunifolia (True Bridal Wreath). Graceful shrub, with fine, tiny, double white flowers in great masses. May. Ultimate height, 6 feet.

Sorbifolia. Handsome foliage, resembling the Mountain Ash; long showy panicles of white flowers.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). Of especially graceful habit, bearing abundant small, white flowers in May. Extensively used in shrub borders, because of its fine, feathery foliage, which turns orange and scarlet in autumn. Height, 5 feet.

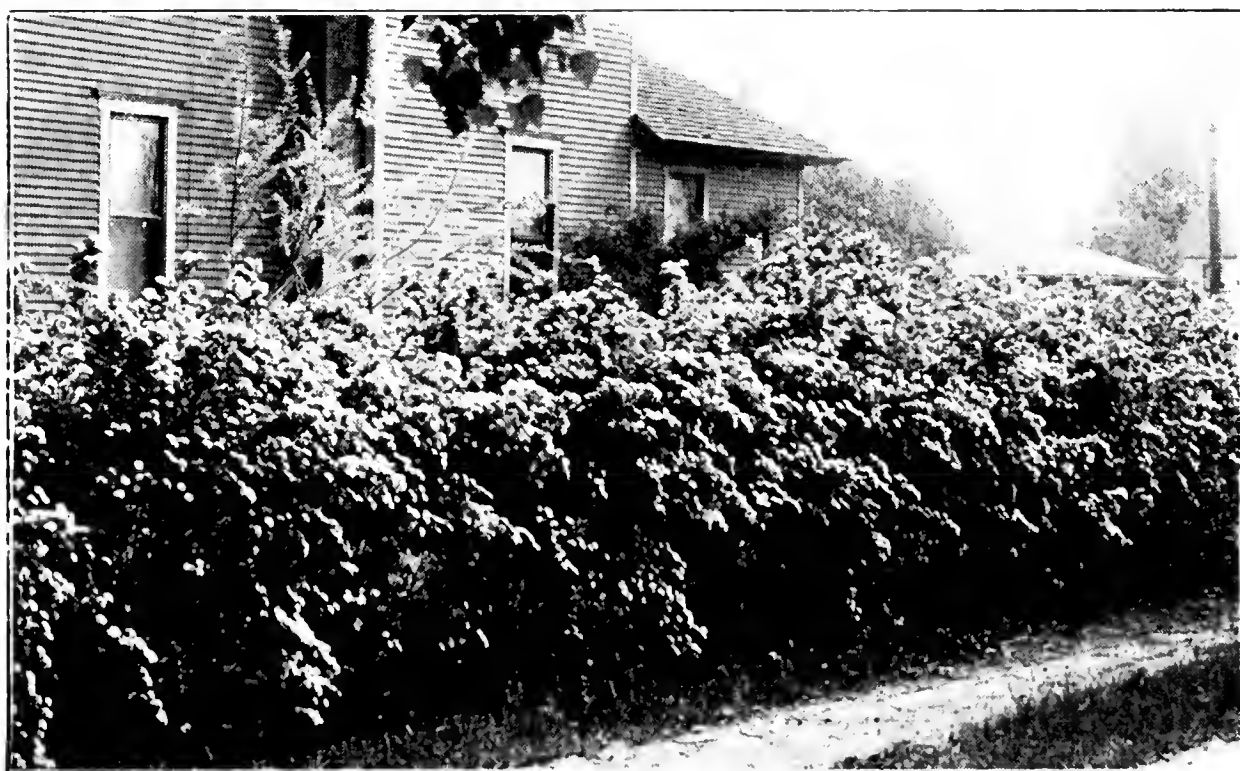
Trichocarpa (Korean). Compact, spreading bush with angular rigid and arching shoots and the snow-white flowers are freely borne at the ends of the short lateral shoots in rounded or dome-shaped clusters. It is in full beauty of blossom when the flowers of the *Van Houtte Spirea* are past. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

Van Houttei. The finest of all Spireas. Its graceful arching branches are covered in June with beautiful bunches of tiny white flowers. When out of bloom, its handsome bluish green foliage makes it very desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

Sumac - Rhus

Cut Leaf (*Laciniata*). A large shrub, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It is valued for its oddity and its contrast with more symmetrical shrubs as it breaks the monotony of regular shapes. In the fall foliage turns to a brilliant red. It is extremely hardy, a rapid grower, and will succeed in almost any soil. It is especially good for dry, barren spots where little else will grow. A very desirable shrub which needs plenty of room.

Staghorn. A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

*A Hedge of Spiraea Van Houttei*

Syringa - Philadelphus or Mock Orange

Aureus (Golden Syringa). A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage which retains its color well throughout the season. Very effective in grouping as a contrast to the darker foliage of others. Ultimate height, 3 to 5 feet.

Coronarius or Common Syringa. This is the familiar "Mock Orange." It grows to 6 to 8 feet, sometimes more. The flowers come in May and June. Very fragrant creamy white blossoms with a perfume that lingers on the air. A fine shrub, standing hardships well, even the smoke and dust of cities.

Lemoinei. A hybrid with pure white, fragrant blossoms in June. Semi-dwarf habit of growth. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Virginal. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall. An unusual feature of this variety is that while it makes its best display of flowers in May and June, it continues to blossom into the fall. The white flowers are usually large with rounded petals and occasionally double crossed. Individual flowers measure 2 inches or more in diameter, are of the purest snow white, and excellent for cutting. Very fragrant.

Tamarix

Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower, and does well in sandy barren soil. Blossoms profusely in April and May with feathered delicate sprays of light pink blossoms—good for cutting.



An Effective Planting of Shrubbery



Weigela Rosea

Weigela

Candida (The White Weigela). Bushy in form, growing to 6 to 8 feet in height, and as large in diameter. A very vigorous, strong grower, blossoming very profusely in June and July with large showy white flowers and less profusely at intervals during the rest of the summer.

Eva Rathke (The Red Weigela). A dwarf form, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Has dark crimson, fragrant blossoms in profusion in June and July, and continuing to bloom at intervals till fall. Should be given room to develop naturally and spread out as it wants to. It should never be pruned, excepting to take out a dead branch. Does well in smoky and dusty places.

Floribunda. A fine large variety, growing 5 to 8 feet high. It is of erect habit and a strong grower. It blooms in June, with a great abundance of dark crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. The flowers are fragrant. This family thrives best in a light warm soil.

Rosea. Not only one of the best of this species, but one of the choicest of all the shrubs. It grows 4 to 6 feet high. It has a remarkably showy flower of trumpet shape of a brilliant pink color. It blossoms in June and July and at intervals through the summer. Does well in smoke and dust, a valuable feature for city planting, and it does best if it is not pruned.

Variegata (Variegated Leaf Weigela). The greenish yellow leaves are striped with white, making this a very fine shrub for contrast purposes. It is very striking as a specimen plant or in beds and borders. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, has pale pink blossoms in profusion in June.



To Assist You in Selecting Shrubs for Special Purposes and Unusual Conditions

Shrubs for Foundation Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing (for corners and in angles of house)

Cornus Sanguinea
Deutzia Crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)
Japan Quince
Syringa (Mock Orange) Coronarius
Syringa, Virginal
Spirea, Golden
Tamarix
Weigelas, in variety

B. Medium-growing

Butterfly Bush
Calycanthus
Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder
Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (bush form)
Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)
Regel Privet
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Billiardi

Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea Prunifolia
Spirea Van Houttei
Syringa, Golden

C. Low-growing

Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Deutzia Gracilis
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Froebeli

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Cornus Sanguinea
Amur Privet
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)

Rhodotypos

B. Medium-growing

Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder
Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)

Kerria Japonica
Regel Privet

C. Low-growing

Barberry, Japanese
Pepper Bush (Clethra)

Shrubs for the Border and Screen Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia)
Cornus Sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia Crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Elder, Golden
Forsythia Spectabilis
Fringe (purple and white)
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (bush form)
Lilac, Persian
Lilac, French Hybrids (in variety)
Rhodotypos
Snowball

Spirea Aurea
Sumac (cut-leaved)
Syringa Coronarius
Tamarix
Weigela Candida
Weigela Floribunda
White Kerria

B. Medium and Low-growing (facer shrubs for the border)

Almond (double pink and white)
Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese (also the red-leaved form)
Calycanthus
Clethra
Coralberry and Snowberry

Deutzia Lemoinei
Deutzia Gracilis
Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Japan Quince
Kerria Japonica
Regel Privet
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Billiardi
Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Prunifolia
Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea Van Houttei
Syringa, Golden
Syringa, Virginal
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela Rosea

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Cornus Sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Honeysuckles
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)
Rhodotypos

Snowballs
Tamarix
Viburnums

B. Medium and Low-growing

Barberry, Thunbergi
Clethra
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Elder, Golden

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
Kerria Japonica
Snowberry
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Callosa Alba
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)

Shrubs for Special Purposes

Shrubs Especially Adapted for Hedges

For Formal Hedges (Clipped to Shape)

Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Japan Quince
Privet, Amur River; California

For Informal Hedges (Unclipped—Natural Growth)

Althea (Rose of Sharon)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Deutzia Gracilis
Honeysuckles, Bush
Japan Quince
Lilacs
Privet, Regel
Spirea Van Houttei

Note: Any medium growing, flowering shrub makes an attractive informal hedge.

Shrubs for Dry Places

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Forsythia (the Golden Bells)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Privet (Ligustrum)
Snowberry
Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Wet Places

Cornus (Dogwood)
Elder, Golden
Snowball
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
Spirea Thunbergi
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)

For Shady Banks

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Winter Effect

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
High Bush Cranberry
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
Honeysuckle, Tartarian
Kerria, White (Rhodotypos)
Rugosa Rose
Snowball, Japan (Viburnum)
Snowberry
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

Shrubs with Attractive Twigs or Bark

Cornus Sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood)
Elaeagnus
Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

For Brilliant Autumn Color

Barberry, Red Leaf
Barberry, Thunbergi
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Viburnums
Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

For Adverse City Conditions

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
Hydrangea Paniculata
Lilacs, in variety
Privet (Ligustrum)
Snowberry
Spirea, in variety
Syringa (Mock Orange)
Syringa, Golden (Philadelphus; Mock Orange)
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela Rosea

With Fruits Which Attract Birds

Barberry
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus, in variety
Elder
High Bush Cranberry
Honeysuckles (Lonicera)
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Viburnums

Plants for Ground Cover

Often it is desired to cover a piece of ground with something other than grass. Below is a list of excellent "ground covers."

Virginia Creeper
Boston Ivy
Bittersweet
Hall's Honeysuckle Vine
Matrimony Vine (for preventing banks and slopes from washing)
Vinca minor (Periwinkle)

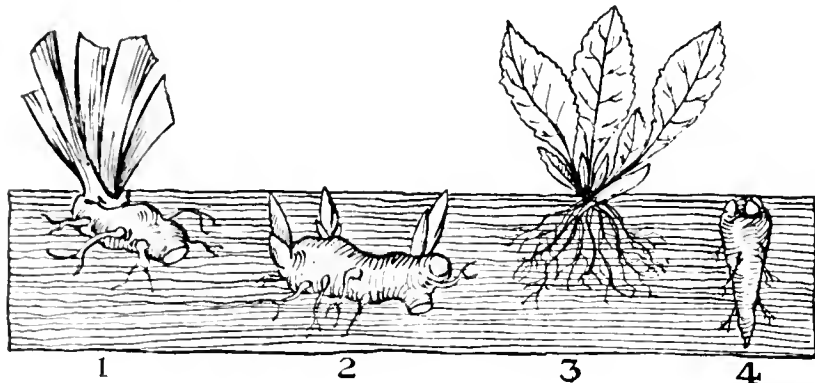
Where it is desired to cover a large bank or slope with something larger than the preceding types, the following varieties may be used to advantage:

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Forsythia Suspensa
Privet, Regel's
Snowberry

Hardy Perennial Plants

Once Planted Will Continue to Bloom Year After Year

Preparation of Perennial Beds. Most perennials require an open, sunny situation to thrive and show at their best. If the subsoil is not well drained, and the location damp, dig out the earth to a depth of 2½ feet, and line the bottom of the excavation with a layer of stone or cinders 6 inches deep. Throw off the top soil and mix a liberal amount of manure and bone meal, or wood ashes with the subsoil. If the soil is stiff clay, add a quantity of peat moss to loosen it up. The above applies to the treatment of poor soil. If the soil is good, rich garden loam, and enriched each year with an application of well-rotted manure used as a mulch in the fall, the plants will thrive. Apply this mulch after the ground is frozen.



Perennial Types and Planting Depths

Planting. There are four general types of perennials: Type 1 plants, of which the Iris is one, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. Type 2 plants, such as the Peonies should be planted with the crown of the root 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Type 3 plants, where the leaves grow directly at the surface of the ground, should be planted with the crown just above the ground level. Type 4 plants, such as the Hollyhock should be planted with bud just below the surface, and the root tuber extending straight down. Always dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally, and firm the earth well about the roots. If planted in the fall, cover with a 3- or 4-inch mulch of straw or leaves after the ground is frozen.

Note: In the following list, plants especially recommended for Rock Gardens are designated by (*) and those suitable for cut flowers (c).

Achillea - Milfoil or Yarrow

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, in profusion. Good cut flower. June. 2½ feet. (c).

Aconitum - Monkshood

When the Delphiniums are past their best, the Monkshoods may be relied on to furnish the desirable blue in the garden. They are shade-loving plants, and some of them bloom so late they provide an excellent foil for the earlier Chrysanthemums.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

Attractive, silvery gray foliage and bright rose-crimson flowers June to August. 2½ feet. (c).

*Alyssum

Saxatile Compactum (Goldentuft). Golden yellow flowers in April and May, very showy. 12 inches.

Anchusa - Alkanet

Italica Dropmore. A tall plant producing large attractive blue flowers with rough foliage. Any garden soil. June to September. 4 feet.

Anthemis - Hardy Marguerite

Tinctoria Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Large golden daisy-like flowers, blooms all summer, spreads rapidly, fine for cutting. June to August. 2 feet.

Aquilegia - Columbine

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives in dry sandy places. Does equally well in sun or shade. Blossoms are of various bright colors, yellow, blue, white, red and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms May and June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

Coerulea. Very fine blue and white, excellent for border. 2 feet. May-June.

Long-Spurred. Long-spurred flowers and a variety of coloring, such as yellow, pink, flesh, etc.

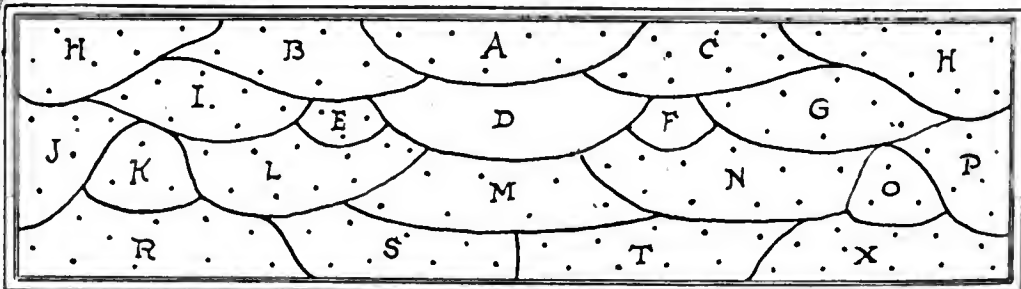
Mrs. Scott Elliott. No better mixture in the world; wonderful colors, long-spurred flowers.



"Charm" Perennial Border

A	6 Golden Glow	L	12 Aquilegias
B	6 Phlox	M	7 Pyrethrum
C	8 Phlox, "Goliath"	N	12 Shasta Daisy
D	10 Gold Medal Delphiniums	O	3 Peonies (1 Festiva Maxima, 1 Sarah Bernhardt, 1 Felix Crousse)
E	3 Regal Lilies	P	6 Iris—Assorted Colors
F	3 Auratum Lilies	R	10 Achillea—The Pearl
G	8 Foxgloves	S	9 Dianthus
H	14 Double Hollyhocks—Assorted	T	8 Phlox Subulata
I	8 Gold Medal Delphiniums	X	12 Forget-Me-Not
J	5 German Iris		
K	3 Festiva Maxima Peony		

153 Plants



This magnificent collection is splendid for either the formal perennial garden or as a superb finish to a background of shrubs. There will be glorious blooms all summer long, for the house and the garden. These plants will nicely fill a border from 6 to 8 feet wide and 25 to 30 feet long.

Arenaria - Sandwort

***Montana.** Large white flowers in spring. Deep green foliage. Sunny situation. May. 5 inches.

Armeria - Thrift

Formosa. Attractive dwarf plants, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, innumerable flowers appear in dense heads. Rockery.

***Arabis**

Alpina (Rock Cress). Dwarf early blooming plant, covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for the rockery or covering steep banks. 6 inches. April and May.

Artemisia

Silver King. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. Vigorous, quick growing, with a close network of branches, fine stemmed and slender leaved. The opening leaf buds gleam like tiny beads, the entire color effect bright frosted silver. 3 feet, compact pyramids.

Hardy Aster - Michaelmas Daisy

***Alpinus** (Rock Aster). Bright blue daisy-like flowers; succeeds in any soil or sun, excellent for cutting, desirable for rock garden or border. May and June. 9 inches. (c).

***Aster - Cornflower or Stokes' Aster**

Very large, lavender-blue, centaurea-like blossoms, all summer, good for moist soil. June to October. 18 inches.

Astilbe - Spirea

An excellent border, beautiful feathery spikes, of light pink or white flowers. June and July. 2 feet.

***Aubrietia - Rock Cress**

Eyri. Also called False Wall Cress. Dainty, dwarf, and creeping habit, forming brilliant sheets of bloom for several weeks. Excellent for rockeries or borders. April and May. 4 inches.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

Betonica Rosea - Stachys

Dwarf, pink-blossomed border plant. 1 foot.

***Bleeding Heart - Dicentra**

Spectabilis. The base of the flower is furnished with 2 sheath-like spurs; has heart shape blossoms, rosy pink shade, blooms in May with occasional later flowers. Excellent in sun or shade, very hardy. 2 feet.

BLUE BIRD FLOWER. See Veronica.

Bocconia Cordata - Plume Poppy

A noble, hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flowers, flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy white color during July and August. 6 to 8 feet.

Boltonia

Asteroides. White form of Latisquama.

Latisquama. A beautiful plant growing 4 to 5 feet. Flowers light pinkish lavender. August to September. (c).

Campanula - Canterbury Bells

Medium. The old-fashioned Canterbury Bell. Easy to grow in either shade or sunshine, blooms June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

***Carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup shape flowers all summer and fall. 6 inches.

Carnation, Hardy

Large double flowers on good stems, in mixed colors. Excellent for cutting



Arabis—Rock Cress



Bleeding Heart—Dicentra



Hardy Chrysanthemums



Dictamnus



Eulalia Japonica

Chelone

Lyoni (Shellflower). A 2-foot border plant of grace and dignity. Numerous flower spikes of considerable bulk during late summer and fall; showy purplish red.

Centaurea

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large violet-blue flowers, commonly known as Bachelor's Button. May to September. 2 feet. (c).

Macrocephala. Very large thistle-like golden yellow flowers; useful for cutting and showy in the border. July-August. 3½ feet.

*Cerastium

***Tomentosum** (Snow-in-Summer). A carpet plant with bright silvery foliage and white flowers; suitable for rockery or in dry, sunny places. 6 inches. May and June.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy

Button Varieties. Also asterlike varieties. Blooms at end of growing seasons, one of the last flowers in the garden. Excellent for bouquets and a superior keeping flower.

Button Varieties. Small blossoms, less than 1 inch across. Color of button or asterlike, bronze, pink, red, white or yellow.

Pompon. The word pompon as applied to the small flowering Chrysanthemum. They have been divided into three classes, those which are an inch and a-half or less are known as the button or baby type, those from one and one-half to three inches are known as intermediate type and the large for disbudding are from three to four and one-half inches in diameter. The true pompon type is round, not a flat flower.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

Lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost; until then, it is one mass of golden yellow. The flowers are borne on long graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. June to August.

Daisy, Shasta

Chrysanthemum Maximum. The flower has a small yellow center, and long snow-white petals. Very hardy, grows anywhere and succeeds best in deep moist soil. 12 to 15 inches. June to September. (c).

Delphinium

Belladonna. A magnificent sort with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue.

Bellamosa. Very dark blue variety, strikingly contrastive.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Tall growing Larkspur; dark blue or light blue. These tall aristocrats of the garden are loved by all growers of flowers. The pleasing contrasts in blues are very striking when planted with Tritoma and Madonna Lilies. Blooms June to October. 3 to 5 feet. (c).

Kelway's Mixed. One of the finest strains of Delphinium.

Wrexham Strain of Hollyhock Delphiniums.

DICENTRA. See Bleeding Heart.

*Dianthus - Hardy Pinks

Pretty gray-green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers on long stems, excellent for cutting. Blossoms about 1 inch across in various colors, pink, red, white and fringed petals. Prefers a sunny, dry location, excellent for cutting.

Dictamnus - Gas Plant

Bushy and upright growing. Foliage glossy; flowers fragrant with a strong lemon aroma. Blooms June and July. Rose and white. 2 to 3 feet. (c).

Digitalis - Foxglove

Exceedingly handsome, stately plants, throwing up immense spikes of tubular flowers of all colors, 2 to 3 feet above the foliage. Blooms June and July.

Doronicum

(Leopard's Bane)

Caucasicum. Yellow daisy-like flowers, excellent for cutting, as it blooms in May on long stems, and keeps well when cut. Blooms May and June. 1 ft.

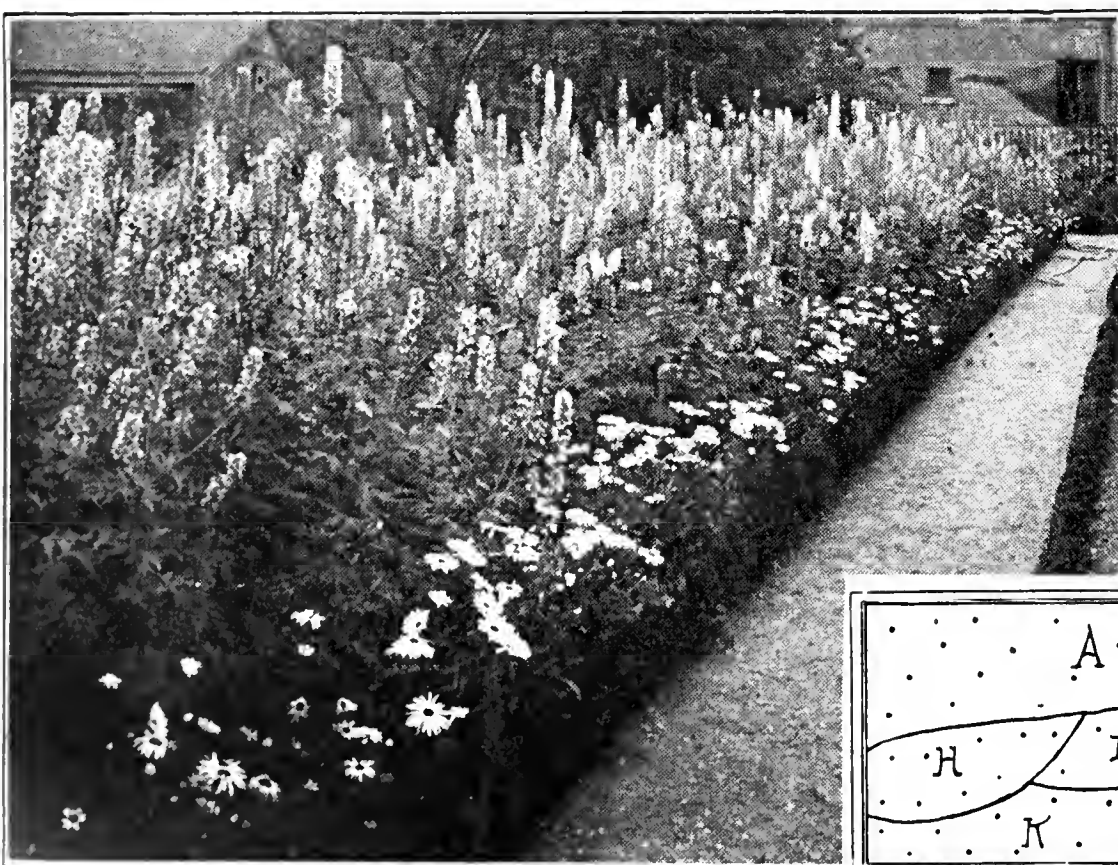
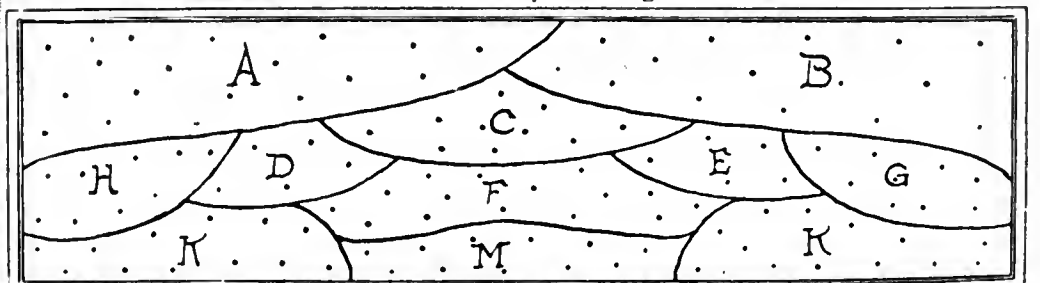
Echinops - Globe Thistle

Coarse growing thistle-like plants, suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies. Silver-white stems, prickly foliage.

A "Superb" Perennial Collection

A	17 Gold Medal Delphiniums	E	5 Coreopsis
B	15 Gold Medal Delphiniums	F	12 Aquilegia
C	9 Digitalis (Fox-glove)	G	9 Platycodon
D	5 Lychnis Chalcidonica	H	8 Gaillardia
		K	25 Shasta Daisy
		M	9 Shasta Daisy
			114 Plants

There is no border quite so lovely as one like this, where the stately Delphiniums and the graceful Shasta Daisies predominate. Persistent bloomers throughout the summer. This collection will nicely fill a space about 4 to 5 feet wide, and 15 to 20 feet long.



Eulalia

(Hardy Ornamental Grass)

Gracillima. Long, narrow, graceful foliage, and when in flower, the plumes are 4 to 6 feet high.

Japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). Very striking and distinct. Unlike most variegated plants, the stripes run across the leaves instead of lengthwise. 6 feet.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

*Funkia - Hosta

Coerulea lanceolata. Broad green leaves; blue flowers from July to August.

Lancifolia. Long, narrow leaves, dull green, produced in abundance; lilac-blue flowers during July and August; excellent plant for shade and edging to shady walks.

Variegated. Variegated foliage, blue flowers, beautiful edging plant.

Gaillardia

Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Gray-green foliage and large daisy-like flowers all summer. Yellow with a crimson ring around the center, excellent for cutting. 18 inches. (c).

GARDEN PINKS. See Dianthus.

Geum

Grows to 1½ feet. Brilliant, beautifully ruffled double flowers resembling Carnations, on long, slender upright stems. June to September.

Golden Glow - Rudbeckia

Full, double golden yellow flowers on 6-ft. stalks July to September. Very popular. (c)

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

Bristol Fairy. A popular new hybrid Baby's Breath which is a big improvement over the type because of larger flowers and extended period of bloom. Flowers are pure white, about 3 times as large as the type, and double. Bristol Fairy grows from 3 to 4 feet high and fully as broad, providing a bountiful display of these fine flowers.

Paniculata. Very beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Dense spreading bush, numerous tiny flowers, in light, feathery panicles. Fine for cutting, borders or rock gardens. Can be cut and dried, and makes an excellent filler for other flowers. July and August. (c).

***Repens.** A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

Helenium

Lemon-yellow daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting, blooms in June. 2 feet.

Helianthus

(Hardy Sunflower)

Lemon-yellow, semi-double flowers, produced in abundance in fall. Good cut flower. 4 feet. August. (c).

Heliotrope, Hardy Garden

Not to be confused with the familiar Heliotrope that grows from seed. It is a variety of Valeriana officinalis or Common Valerian, and is hardy, growing to about 3 feet in height, and in June and July produces dainty rose-pink flowers in dense clusters.

Hemerocallis

Flava (Yellow or Lemon Day Lily). They succeed everywhere and should be planted liberally in every flower garden. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

*Heuchera - Coralbells

Sanguinea. Flowers bright crimson, very free flowering. Nice for cutting, excellent for rock garden. 12 to 18 inches. June to September.

Hibiscus - Mallow

A robust type, with deeply cut foliage and large flowers in shades of red, pink, and white. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

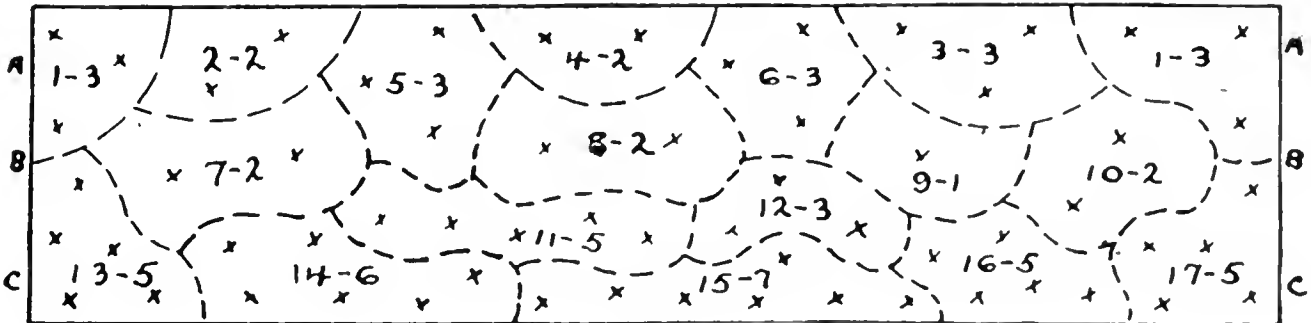


Double Hollyhocks



Pumila Iris

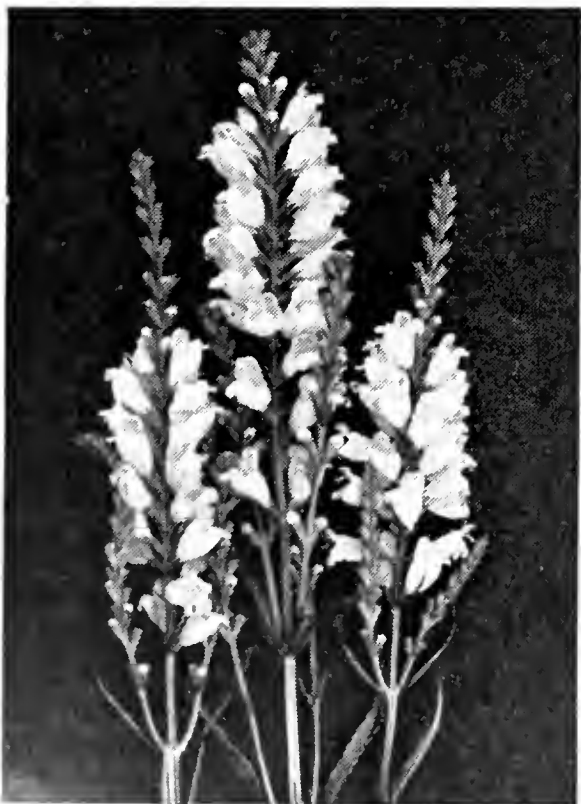
Planting List and Plan for 5 ft. x 20 ft. Perennial Bed



Key	Variety	Height	Color	Quantity
1	Larkspur	3 to 4 ft.	Blue and Pink	9
2	Aeonitum	4 to 5 ft.	Blue	2
3	Physostegia	3 to 4 ft.	Pink	3
4	Helenium	4 to 5 ft.	Yellow	2
5	Siberian Iris	3 ft.	Blue	3
6	Rudbeckia Purpurea	3 to 5 ft.	Purple	3
7	Bleeding Heart	2½ ft.	Rose	2
8	Japan Iris	2 to 3 ft.	Various	2
9	Peony	2½ ft.	Pink	1
10	Gypsophila	2 to 3 ft.	White	2
11	Sweet William	12 to 18 in.	Various	5
12	German Iris	2 ft.	Various	3
13	Garden Pink	6 to 8 in.	Pink	5
14	Campanula	12 in.	Blue	6
15	Alyssum	9 in.	Yellow	7
16	Candytuft	12 in.	White	5
17	Dianthus	6 to 8 in.	Crimson	5

The above plan and method of selection of the different height plants applies to the perennial border, planted on the lot line, or against a background of shrubs or a hedge or fence. If the bed is placed in a central location, and not used in or as a border, the tall plants are planted in the center and the other two classes graduated down to the four edges of the bed.

Note: The list of Perennials on pages 16 to 27 offer a wide range of varieties.

*Monarda—Oswego Tea**Nepeta Mussini**Physostegia*

Hollyhock - Althea

Rosea. (Double Flowered). Large rosettes of paper-like tissue, very compactly layered. Separate colors and mixed. 4 to 6 feet. July to October.

* Iberis - Hardy Candytuft

Grows 6 to 12 inches in height. Has white flowers in May and June, and in early locations in April. It is a compact, dwarf plant with foliage which is usually evergreen. It is a fine plant for the front of the border or for edging and is very hardy.

Iris

Germanica. (German). The "Fleur de Lis" with exquisite fragrance. Grows easily in poor dry soil, providing they get the sun, reliable bloomers in a wide range of distinctive varieties. 1½ to 3 feet. May and June.

Japanese (Kaempferi). Embracing wonderful colors; flowers generally flat and wide, blooming in great profusion during June and July, after the Germanicas are through. 2 to 3 feet.

***Pumila.** These resemble the Germanicas but do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. Excellent for bordering flower beds, planting in front of tall Iris or the rock garden.

Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Vigorous, free flowering, of the easiest culture; fine for the flower border, naturalizing or waterside planting. 3 ft. May-June. (c.)

Chinese Lantern Plant (Physalis)

Francheti. Plant bushy in form with large heart-shaped leaves. Small white flowers in July, followed by fruits growing on erect stems, which are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As autumn approaches these husks turn to a Chinese red, and look similar to miniature Chinese lanterns, which are excellent when cut and put in dry vases for house decoration.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea)

Charming, herbaceous climbers flowering over a long season; excellent for covering rocks, stumps and walls. 4 feet. July to September.

Lavandula - Lavender

The true sweet Lavender, growing 18 inches high; very fragrant, blue flowers, blooming in July and August. (c.)

Liatris

(Blazing Star or Gay Feather)

Grasslike foliage and tall spikes of rich rosy purple flowers; excellent for cutting. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.

Pycnostachya. A tall-growing variety, flowers deep purple. August-September. 3 feet.

Spicata. Erect flowering spikes, 6 to 10 inches long, dark purple. 2-3 feet.

Linum - Flax

Perenne Blue. Flowers beautiful pale blue, on slender graceful stems. Desirable for border or rockery.

Lobelia

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower; Indian Paintbrush). A native swamp plant that succeeds in rich moist garden soil; tall spikes of brilliant scarlet. 4 feet. August.

Lupines - Lupinus

Beautiful and stately perennials with massive spikes of blue, white, and pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet.

Lychnis - Maltese Cross

Chalcedonica. Heart-lobed star of brilliant vermillion arranged in large clusters; showy. 2 to 2½ ft. June-Aug.

MALLOW. See Hibiscus.

Lythrum (Purple Loosestrife)

Roseum. Strong, erect plant, with spikes of rosy flowers. 4 to 5 feet. A good border plant. July and August. (c.)

Monarda

(Oswego Tea; Bee-balm)

Reddish flowers, with aromatic foliage. An excellent bee plant. 1½ to 2 feet. July and August.

* Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)

Dwarf, perpetual Forget-Me-Not. Bright blue flowers in clusters, each one light blue with a bright yellow eye. A very charming edging or rock garden plant. 8 inches. All summer.

* Nepeta (Ground Ivy; Catmint)

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Youngi. Excellent for sunny position in the border or rockery. Flowers large, pale yellow. 1 foot. June to August.

* Pachysandra

(Japanese Spurge)

Terminalis. A trailing plant, 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright, glossy green foliage. A ground cover which will grow in all shady situations, under any kind of trees.

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of bright red. 2½ feet. A most charming and effective border plant; flowers somewhat resemble Foxglove. (c.)

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

Virginica. Forms large clumps bearing strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. (c.)

* Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)

Reptans (Greek Valerian). Dwarf, bushy plant of graceful growth, with shiny blue, bell-like flowers with white centers. Fine rock garden and border plant. 8 to 10 inches. June-July.

Poppy - Papaver

Orientalis (Oriental). It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and blossoms in June and July. Flowers are large, 4 to 6 inches across, brilliant orange-scarlet with large black or purple blotches at the base of the petal, with a great mass of bluish black stamens. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems. 3 feet.

* Primrose - Primula

Low growing plants whose yellow flowers open in June. They do not like too much sunlight but will do well in a partly shaded, moist spot in the border or rock garden.

Peonies

Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials, and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties named below are excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent.

Adolphe Rousseau. Very large, semi-double, large, dark velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex; regarded as the best early dark red Peony.

Albert Crousse. Very large convex blooms of perfect outline, of an even delicate seashell-pink, a striking flower.

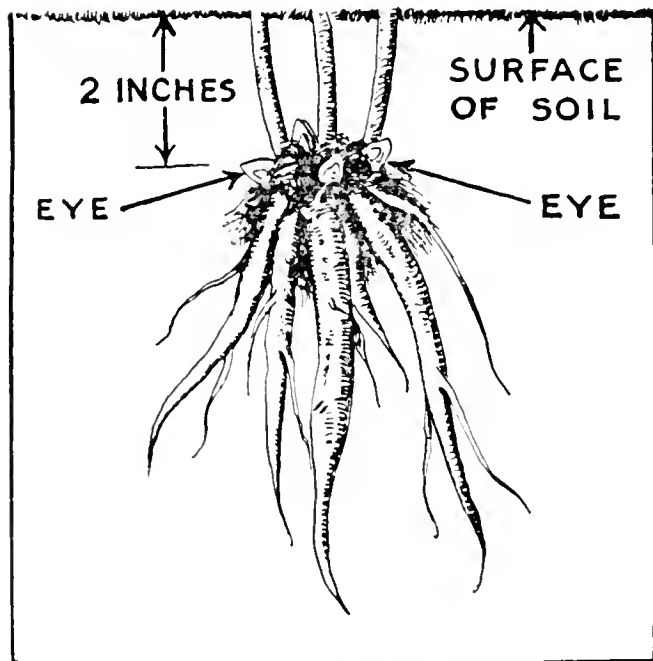
Alice Crousse. Soft rose, center nearly white, midseason.

Asa Gray. Semi-double type. Salmon fleshy pink, petals marbled with carmine-lilac. A first class variety.

Avalanche. A wonderful white that is good both in the field and show room.

Baroness Schroeder. Extra good cut-flower sort, of large, full rose type. Opens flesh-white but bleaches to pure white.

Benjamin Franklin. A brilliant crimson with darker shadings at base of petals. Medium early. One of the best varieties.



HOW TO PLANT PEONY ROOTS

Make hole deep and wide enough to accommodate the roots. Plant so that the "eyes" are NOT more than 2 inches below the surface. TOO DEEP PLANTING OFTEN IS THE REASON WHY PEONIES DO NOT BLOOM.



Duchesse de Nemours

Claire Dubois. Rich, clear, satiny pink. One of the best.

Delachei. Rose type. A large, free blooming, dark purplish crimson. Late blooming.

Duchesse de Nemours. Crown type. Sulphur-white; medium size; fragrant. Two days earlier than Festiva Maxima.

Edulis Superba. Early. Crown type. Dark pink, a strong grower, very fragrant, prolific bloomer. Reliable, and one of the best for cut flowers.

Emile Lemoine. Opens with crimson streaks on outer petals and a faint flush of tiny pink dots fading to creamy white with crimson flakes on center petals. Tall and free blooming.

Etta. Rose type; late. Very large flat flower, uniform delicate hydrangea-pink; fragrant, a grand variety.

Eugene Verdier. An ideal pink variety, coming into bloom early mid-season. Semi-rose type. Opens a fresh delicate hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter, and the center of flushed crimson. Fragrant.

Faust. Crown type, midseason. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white with collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals.

Felix Crousse. Midseason. Bomb type. Bright red. Is a vigorous grower; has good odor; is spreading in habit, and blooms freely in clusters. Is a very reliable red, and should be in every collection.

Festiva Maxima. Rose type. Pure white flecked with carmine; very large rose type. Early.

Frances Willard. White. This is a very fine white variety universally satisfactory. Opens blush-white with carmine tints, changing to pure white.





Peonies, Once Planted, Last for Years

Peonies—Continued

Francois Ortegat. Large, purple-crimson; medseason bloomer. Fragrant.

James Kelway. Early midseason. Tall vigorous plant. Double and full. Pure white overlaid with flush of delicate bridesmaid pink. Surpassingly fragrant. One of the best.

Karl Rosenfield. Rich crimson; large semi-rose type. Tall, strong plant. One of the best reds.

Lady Alexandra Duff. Semi-rose type. Lovely French white.

La Verne. A deep seashell-pink in center gradually shading lighter toward the outer edge. When flower is fully opened is almost pure white. Strong grower.

Le Cygne. Pure milk-white, strong and vigorous. The finest of all. Very fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte. Semi-double type. Dark red; medium size. Season late. Fragrant.

Marie Lemoine. Extra large, late, free flowering, ivory-white.

Mary Brand. No red Peony ever won favor so quickly. Always found among the winning reds in every show room. Color so distinct, it is easily recognized.

Mikado. A tall midseason variety of medium size. The cupped petals are of a deep rich crimson. The center is composed of thick staminodes stained dark rose-red, edged throughout their length and tipped buff-yellow; carpels pale green. A very tall floriferous variety with erect stems. Exceedingly brilliant. Excellent for garden decoration.

Mme. de Verneville. Large full bloom, guard petals pure white, center blush, fading to white, prominent carmine flecks. Extra early.

Mme. Emile Galle. A delicate seashell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. A very late variety resembling Tourangelle.

Mme. Jules Dessert. One of the finest of all Peonies—flowers very large, well formed with long, broad petals. Blooms held rigidly erect on good, straight stems of medium height. Color a creamy white, lighted with buff and salmon shades. A few golden stamens appear to beautify an already beautiful flower. Always among the main prize-winners at the great shows.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Bomb type. Wonderful glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a sheen of silver. The flowers measure over 9 inches across and have the appearance of a giant Chrysanthemum.

Officinalis rubra. This bright red variety comes into bloom a few days after Tenuifolia flora plena. As a rule, we find we can always cut a few flowers for our Decoration Day trade. This is a very old variety, but a very desirable one and should be in every Peony planting because of its earliness.

Philomele. Anemone type. Guard petals soft pink; center a deep golden yellow; very distinct and syringa-like fragrance. Blooms midseason.

President Taft. A very large and beautiful cup-shaped flower of a uniform soft lilac-pink, and center marked with carmine; a tall grower and one of the freest flowering.

Richard Carvel. The best early red on the market. Wonderfully fragrant. Strong, upright grower. Very free bloomer.

Richardson's Grandiflora. Very large, flat, rose type; fragrant. Rose-white. Very late; one of the best late Peonies.

Ruth Brand. Soft lavender-pink. Tall, strong stems. Very fragrant. When opened the petals show a waxy quality and a delicacy of color shading that is wonderful.

Sarah Bernhardt. Semi-rose type. Apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating.

Solange. Rose type. Deep orange, salmon at the heart, overlaid with a dark reddish brown; beautiful and very rare.

Solfatare. Pure white with creamy yellow center. Unusually handsome.

Therese. Very large; somewhat loosely built; long, narrow pointed petals. Plant of medium height with strong stems. Usually produces large typical flowers, even on 1-year plants, if they are allowed to bloom. Early midseason pink, fading toward the center, and illumined by a golden yellow glow in the depths. A supreme flower for exhibition purposes.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Semi-rose type. Large, full, soft fleshy pink, with white reflex; petals dotted with carmine.

William Penn. Light rose color, changing to a more delicate rose at the edge of the petals. Edge of petals notched. Strong grower; lavish bloomer. Blooms of gigantic size.

Garden Phlox

Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant and the blossoms are conspicuous in all colors. It will grow anywhere in almost any soil and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving it plenty of water, especially before and during the blossoming period, keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright. This prolongs the blossoming season from July till fall. Phlox is a heavy feeder and needs rich soil to do its best. They may be planted spring or fall. Plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet. Phlox is one of the best flowers for cutting and the plant is improved and the season prolonged by cutting the blossom stems as they open.

Beacon. Tall. Brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. Tall. White with large rose-crimson center.

Commander. Brilliant crimson.

Comus. A splendid blooming Phlox of medium height that is literally covered all summer with bloom. A deep bright uniform rose.

Coquelicot. A brilliant, piercing scarlet.

Dr. Chas. Mayo. Fine large white, red eye.

Eclairer. One of the oldest of our standard list. It has stood the test of time. In good years and in bad it always comes through. A purplish red with white markings in the center.

Enchantress. A bright salmon-pink with a darker eye. Resembles Elizabeth Campbell very much in color but is a much stronger plant.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink, dark red eye. Very large trusses.

Fernand Cortez. Deep rose-pink with salmon shadings.

Fiancee. Pure white.

Firebrand. Orange-scarlet, dark center.

Gen. Van Heutz. Salmon-red.

Mrs. Chas. Dorr. Beautiful shades of lavender.

Mrs. Jenkins. One of the old dependable pure whites. Early, blooms of good size and most attractive form. A splendid bloomer.

Pantheon. Extra large; salmon-rose-pink.



Phlox Subulata

Prime Minister. Large; white with prominent crimson-red eye.

Professor Virchow. Bright carmine, overlaid orange-scarlet.

Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy carmine; claret-red eye.

Special French. Bright pink. An excellent variety.

Thor. A beautiful lively deep shade of rose.

William Ramsey. Dark purple. Very effective.

* Phlox Subulata

(Moss or Mountain Pink)

An early, spring-flowering type with pretty, mosslike, evergreen foliage, which during the flowering season, in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground.

Subulata Mauve. Light lilac.

Subulata Rosea. Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks, thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.



Phlox Planting

*Salvia Azurea*

PINKS. See Dianthus.

***Platycodon**
(Balloon Flower)

Blooms constantly from July until late September; flowers large, bell-shaped, in numerous loose racemes. Color blue. Good for rockery or border.

Pyrethrum
(Painted Daisy)

Planted in spring. The Pyrethrums are closely related to the hardy Chrysanthemum family and are often referred to as spring flowering Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cut flower decoration owing to their lasting qualities in water. May and June.

*Sedum Spurium Coccineum*

Ranunculus - Buttercups

Acris flore pleno. A double yellow, upright growing buttercup-like plant. Good for border in wet places. Also good cut flower. 2 feet.

ROCK CRESS. See Arabis.

RUDBECKIA. See Golden Glow.

Rudbeckia Purpurea

Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple with a remarkably large conc-shaped center of brown. Forms bushy plants, 3 feet high and blooms from June to October.

Saponaria - Soapwort

Ocymoides Splendens. Flowers rosy pink. A grand plant for the rockery.

Saxifraga

Crassifolia. Showy and spreading, drooping masses of pink flowers high above the large clustered leaves. A fine rockery plant, 12 to 15 inches. April-June.

Sedum - Stonecrop

***Acre** (Golden Moss). Useful plant for rockery and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 9 inches. June and July.

Dark Red.

Pink. Rose-colored flowers.

Variegated. Variegated foliage.

***Spectabile.** Erect growing mass of rose-colored flowers. 18 inches. August and September.

***Spectabile, Brilliant.** One of the prettiest; erect, broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, bright amaranth-red flowers in flat clusters. 18 inches. August and September.

***Spurium coccineum.** A beautiful rosy crimson-flowered form. July and August. 6 inches.

***Sempervivum - House Leek**

Sometimes called "Hen and Chickens." An unusually attractive plant for the rock garden, with thick, waxy leaves forming very charming rosettes among the rocks or along the border. Pale red flowers.

SPURGE. See Pachysandra.

Statice - Great Sea Lavender

***Latifolia.** Tufts or clumps of thick, leathery foliage and immense panicles of delicate blue flowers. Individual flowers very minute, similar in form to the Forget-me-not, but made in heads 18 inches or more across. 18 inches.

STOKESIA. See Aster, Cornflower.

Sweet William - Dianthus Barbatus

One of the most popular old garden favorites; grows 12 to 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June, July, and intermittently thereafter; the flowers being in large flat clusters in all shades of pink, white, and red; a cheerful, fragrant and showy perennial.

Thalictrum - Meadow Rue

Dipterocarpum. A pretty and distinct species. Flowers lilac-mauve, brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. 4 feet. August-September.

Tunica - Coat-Flower

Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer; useful either for the rockery or the border.

***Trollius**
(Globe Flower)

Very showy flowers of globular shape, resembling giant Buttercups. They are splendid for massing along water courses for display, and are equally good in the garden for cut flowers.

*Trollius*

Tritoma

Pfitzeri. (Also called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, or Torch Lily). An unusual appearing plant. It is of tropical aspect, with rushlike, arching foliage; dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 2 to 3 feet or more, at the end of which is a single, fiery orange cone of flowers, sometimes 12 inches in length, a hundred or more blossoms on each cone. The blooming period sometimes extends to October.

VALERIANA. See Heliotrope.

Veronica - Speedwell

A very interesting family of plants that form excellent subjects for the hardy border and rockery.

Longifolia subsessilis. Bluebird Flower, quite different. Sends stout, erect spikes 2 to 3 feet, with very deep blue flowers. July and September.

Spicata. One and one-half feet high; spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Vinca - Periwinkle

***Minor** (Trailing Myrtle). An evergreen trailer, of much beauty and wonderful hardiness. Blue flowers. Fine for covering bare banks and for carpeting dark and shaded places in the garden; valuable also for the rock garden. Makes a mass of dark green about 4 inches high.

*Viola

Jersey Gem. Flowers pure violet, borne on stems 6 inches long. Blooms practically without a break from May to the end of the season. Succeeds in any good garden soil in a sunny position.

Blue Perfection, Golden Yellow, and Mauve Queen.

Yucca - Spanish Bayonet

Filamentosa. The broad, swordlike foliage is evergreen, while midsummer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendent, creamy white bells. Indispensable for the rockery. 5 to 6 feet. June and July.



Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis

The Rock Garden

LOCATION. The average city or suburban property readily provides ample space for the little rock garden. It may be located between the driveway and the lot lines near the garage—in the bare space next to the house between side or rear group foundation plantings, next to the side of the garage, or in any available space on the property not being used, such as on the terrace between two garden levels.

DRAINAGE. To provide such drainage, it is best to place a 4- to 8-inch layer of small stones or cinders about 10 inches under the rock garden level, before treating the soil and placing the rocks.

MATERIALS. The charm of correctly built rock gardens lies in the contrast between the dull gray or brown stones and the bright hues of the flowering plants. Thus, it is not in good taste to use bright colored stones in the construction. Limestone and sandstone rocks are best, or if not obtainable, rocks quarried on the property may be used, if they are not brightly colored. They should be placed irregu-

larly in a soil mixture consisting of 2 parts of loam, 1 part peat moss or decayed leaves, and 1 part coarse sand.

CONSTRUCTION. Mark out the irregular outlines of the bed, and excavate to a depth of 18 or 24 inches. Fill in the bottom of the excavation with stone or gravel to 10 inches below the ground level. Place on top of the stones a layer of overturned sod to prevent the dirt filler to be put over the stones from washing down into the stones. Then fill with earth from the excavation, raking the bed to the desired shape. Cover this with 12 inches of the special soil mixture described above under "Materials." Allow this to settle for several days.

PLACING THE ROCKS. The "grain," or stratification of the rocks used should be horizontal and each should be buried deeply into the soil so that only a portion of it is visible. After the hole for each rock is dug, and it is placed, tamp the soil firmly about it to eliminate air pockets, and so that it will be placed solidly.

PLANTING. In planting, dig a hole large enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding, and break up earth well at bottom of the hole. Partially fill with earth, and pack earth around roots firmly, repeating operation 2 or 3 times, until hole is filled and the plant firmly imbedded in it. Water the bed thoroughly after the planting is completed.

For Special Selection of
Rock Garden Plants
Refer to Page 27.



Perennial Flowers for Gardens and Borders

A Classified and Selected List of the Best Varieties

DWARF Mostly under 12 inches; a few over, to 18 inches height.
Useful as edges in the front line planting.

Species or Variety	Height in Inches	Blooming Period	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum	12	April-May	Yellow	Edging for spring
Arabis Alpina	6	April-May	White	Edging or rockery
Arenaria	5		White	Large flowers
Armeria Formosa	12	May-Aug.	Pink shades	Grassy cushions
Arnica Montana	15	May-June	Orange, yellow	Border plant
Aster Alpinus	9	May-June	Blue	
Aster, Cornflower	18	June-Oct.	Lavender	Aster-like
Aubrietia Eyri	4	April-May	Purple	Rockery
Campanula Carpatica	6	June-Oct.	Blue, white	Rockery or edging
Cerastium Tomentosum	6	June	White	Silver foliage border
Dianthus, various	12-18	All summer	Various	Grassy mounds
Heuchera Sanguinea	18	May-July	Coral-red	Escalloped foliage
Myosotis	9-12	May-Aug.	Azure-blue	Wet ground
Oenothera	12	June-Aug.	Yellow	Evening Primrose
Pachysandra Terminalis	6-8	May-June	Light pink	Dense ground cover
Papaver Nudicaule	12	April-June	Red, yellow, orange	Good cut flower
Phlox Subulata	12	April-May	Rosy purple	Rock, and ground cover
Pinks, Hardy Garden	12-24	May-June	White and red	Grassy clumps, fine stems
Physalis Francheti	15-24	July	Orange-red	Inflated, dried "lanterns"
Platycodon Mariesi	15	July-Sept.	Indigo blue	Large bell flowers
Primula	12	April-June	Yellow	Hardy Primrose
Saxifraga Cordifolia	12	April-May	Pink	Rock plant
Sedum Acre	9	June-July	Yellow	Fine edging or rock plant
Veronica	1/2	May	Blue	Rockery
Vinca Minor (Myrtle)	4	April	Purple	Native ground cover
Viola	8	April	Blue, white, wine	Protracted by shearing

MEDIUM 1 1/2 to 3 feet, mostly of bushy growth.
Useful as fillers in the middle of the border.

Species or Variety	Height in Feet	Blooming Period	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Achillea, The Pearl	2-2 1/2	June-Aug.	White	Full button clusters
Agrostemma Coronaria	2 1/2	June-Aug.	Crimson	Silvery foliage
Anthemis Kelwayi	2	June-Aug.	Yellow	Compact daisy flowers
Aquilegias (Columbine)	2-2 1/2	May-June	Various	Endures shade
Astilbe Spirea	2	June-July	Pink or white plumes	Attractive foliage
Campanula	2-3	June-July	Blue, rose, white	Very large bells
Centaurea Montana	2	May-Sept.	Lavender-blue	Ragged flowers
Chrysanthemums, Hardy	2-3	Sept.-Nov.	Various	Very late cut flowers
Coreopsis Grandiflora	1 1/2-2	June-Aug.	Yellow	Very prolific cut flower
Daisies, various	2-3	May-Oct.	White	All long seasoned
Dicentra Spectabilis	1 1/2-2	April-June	Rose-red	"Bleeding Heart," racemes
Dictamnus Fraxinella	2-3	June-July	Purple, white	Shrubby, "Gas Plant"
Funkia	1-1 1/2	Aug.-Sept.	White	"White Day Lily"
Gaillardia Grandiflora	1 1/2-2 1/2	June-Sept.	Yellow and red	Constant flower show
Gypsophila Paniculata	2-3	July-Sept.	White mist	The dainty "Baby's Breath"
Heliopsis Zinniaeflora	2 1/2-3	July-Aug.	Yellow	Single, daisy-like
Hemerocallis, various	2-2 1/2	May-Aug.	Orange, yellow	"Day Lilies"
Hypericum	2-2 1/2	July-Aug.	"Gold Flower"	Spreading; partial shade
Iris Germanica	1 1/2-3	May-June	Various	Wonderful diverse varieties
Lilies, Regal	2-4	July-Aug.	White	The choicest white
Lupinus Polyphyllus	1 1/2-2	July-Aug.	Blue, rose, white	Pea-shaped flowers
Lychnis Chalcedonica	2-2 1/2	June-Aug.	Scarlet	Phlox-like flowers
Monarda	1 1/2-2	June-July	Rose	Scented "Bergamot"
Papaver Orientale	2-3	June-July	Scarlet, salmon	Immense single Poppies
Pentstemon	2 1/2	June-July	Mixed blues	Good ribbon border
Peonies	2-3	May-June	Various	Magnificent cut flowers
Phlox Paniculata	2-3	June-Aug.	Various	Many choice varieties
Physostegia Virginica	2-3	June-July	Pink	Thick, tubular spikes
Platycodon Grandiflorum	2-2 1/2	July-Sept.	Blue, white	Balloon flowers
Pyrethrum	2-3	May-June	Rose, red	"Painted Daisies"
Rudbeckia Purpurea	2-3	Aug.-Sept.	Reddish purple	An odd, showy type
Sedum Spectabilis	1 1/2-2	Aug.-Sept.	Lavender, crimson	Waxy, round foliage
Statice Latifolia	1 1/2	August	Light blue mist	Immense panicles, dried
Tritoma Pfitzeri	2-3	Aug.-Oct.	Scarlet	"Red Hot Poker," rush
Valeriana Officinalis	2-3	June-July	Rosy white	Heliotrope scented spikes
Valeriana Rubra	1 1/2-2	June-Oct.	Coral-red, white	Hyacinth-like flowers
Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis	2-3	July-Sept.	Violet-blue	Heavy flower spikes

Perennial Flowers for Gardens and Borders

—Continued

TALL Height, 3 feet and up.
Useful as background plants in the back of the border.

Species or Variety	Height in Feet	Blooming Season	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Anchusa Dropmore	4	June-Sept.	Deep blue	Intermittent, real blue
Boltonia	4-5	Aug-Sept.	White, lavender	Aster-like flowers
Campanula Medium	4-6	Sept.	Blue, white, rose	Canterbury Bell
Delphinium Hybrids	3-5	June-Oct.	Shades of blue	The hardy "Larkspurs"
Digitalis (Foxglove)	2-3	June-July	Rose, white, yellow	Imposing flower spikes
Eulalias—in variety	4-6	Fall plumes	Narrow foliage	Decorative tall grass
Helenium	2	June	Yellow	Bushy
Helianthus, various	4-8	Aug.	Yellow	Hardy Sunflowers
Hibiscus (Mallovs)	3-4	Aug.-Sept.	Red, pink, white	Giant single flowers
Hollyhocks, Double	4-6	June-Oct.	Separate colors	Torch-like pillars
Iris, Japan—in variety	2½-3	July	Various	Very large flat flowers
Liatris Pycnostachya	4-5	July-Aug.	Rosy purple	Protruding flower wands
Lythrum Roseum	3-5	July-Aug.	Reddish purple	Bushy, moisture loving
Pentstemon	3-4	July-Aug.	Coral-red	Long wands
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	5-8	July-Sept.	Yellow	Numerous double flowers
Yucca Filamentosa	6	June-July	Creamy white	Bayonet leaves; pendent bells

PLANTS FOR YOUR ROCK GARDEN

NAME	HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOMS
*Achillea Tomentosa	6-8 in.	Yellow	July to September
†*Alyssum—in variety	12 in	Yellow	All summer
Aquilegia—in variety	2-2½ ft.	Various	Late spring
†Arabis Alpina	6 in.	White	April and May
Arenaria	5 in.	White	May
Armeria Formosa	12-15 in.	Pink	Spring to fall
Aster, Mauve Cushion	9-10 in.	Silver	November
*Aubrietia	4 in.	White	Spring
Campanula Carpatica	6 in.	Blue	June till fall
†Cerastium Tomentosum	6 in.	White	Early summer
Dianthus Caesius Grandiflorus	12 in.	Rose	June and July
†Dianthus Deltoides	15 in.	Pink	May to July
†Dianthus, Hardy Pinks	2 ft.	Mixed	All summer
Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)	2 ft.	Pink	May
Gypsophila Repens	6 in.	White	June and July
*Heuchera	12-18 in.	Pink	June to September
*Iberis	6-12 in.	White	May and June
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)	8 in.	Blue	All summer
*Nepeta Mussini	12-18 in.	Blue	All summer
*Pachysandra	6-8 in.	White	Foliage plant
†*Phlox Subulata	10 in.	Pink or white	April and May
Polemonium	8-10 in.	Blue	Bushy
Primula—in variety	6-12 in.	Various	Spring
†*Sedums—in variety	4-24 in.	Various	Various
*Sempervivum	3 in.	Red, pale	May and June
†*Thymus—in variety	4-6 in.	Various	June and July
Trollius	12-18 in.	Yellow	Globe shape flowers
†Tunica Saxifraga	Tiny	Pink	All summer
†*Veronica—in variety	2-24 in.	Various	Various
*Vinca Minor	4 in.	Blue	June
Viola—in variety	6-8 in.	Various	All summer
Viola, Jersey Gem	6-8 in.	Violet	All summer

*Plants with foliage more or less evergreen
†Suitable for crevices of walls and paved areas.

Garden Lilies

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily). Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful Lilies grown in gardens. The flower stems are strong and sturdy and grow 3 to 5 feet tall, topped with magnificent clusters of large blooms. Each flower from 6 to 8 inches across, is composed of 6 petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, while through the center of each petal runs a rich gold band. Blooms July to September, very fragrant. The blooms want full sunlight but they do better if the roots are shaded. Plant in spring only.

Candidum (Madonna). This is the Lily grown in all old-fashioned gardens. Pure white flowers; borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. Delphiniums grouped with these beautiful Lilies make a striking combination in the hardy border during the month of June. Plant in fall only.

Elegans. Flowers are of a rich dark coppery crimson, with purple-black spots at base of petals; very attractive. Height, 1 foot.

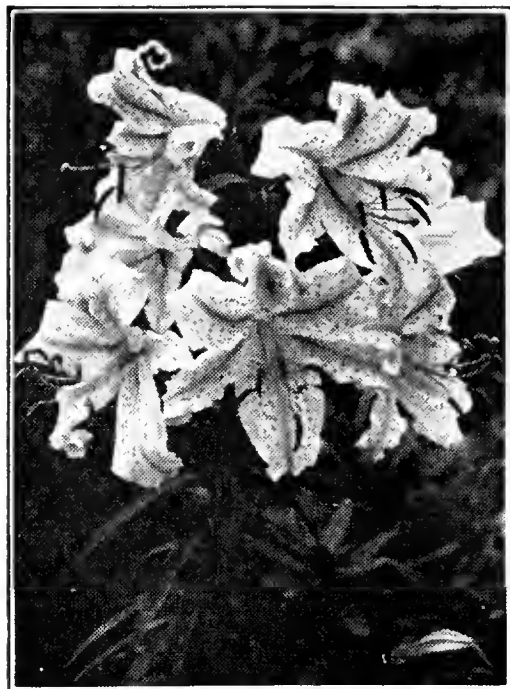
Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria). Plant and flower grows to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, very fragrant, bell-shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. The roots are not bulbs but jointed stems, called "pips."

Regal Lily or Myriophyllum (Lilium Regale). The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary-yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming.

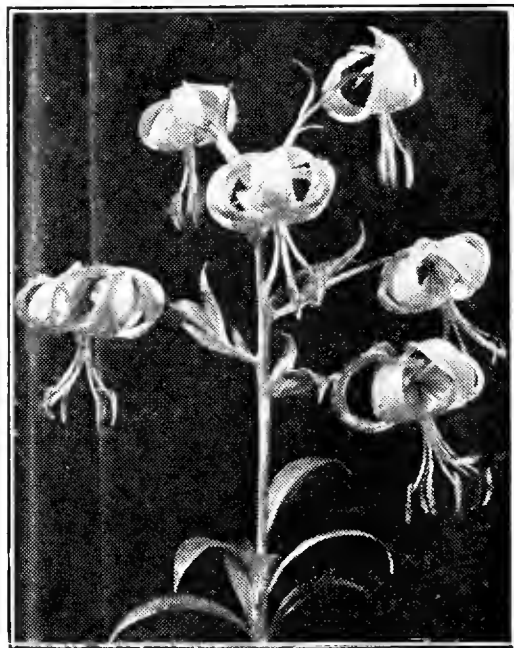
Rubrum (Lilium speciosum rubrum). White. Conspicuously marked with ruby-red spots. Blossoms in August and September. This and the following variety are of the true Lily type, tall, straight, narrow, blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. Grows 3 to 4 feet. Plant in spring only.

Superbum (American Turk's-Cap Lily). In a collection of best plants of all countries, our native Superbum Lily would deserve a first place. In deep, rich soil it often grows 8 feet high, with 20 to 30 flowers. May be grown as a wildflower in any swampy or rough part of a place where the grass is not mown. Plant 5 inches deep.

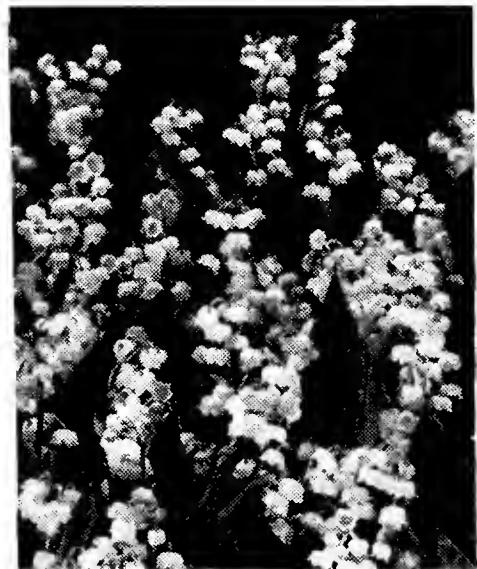
Tiger, Single (Lilium tigrinum). The good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct purplish black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September.



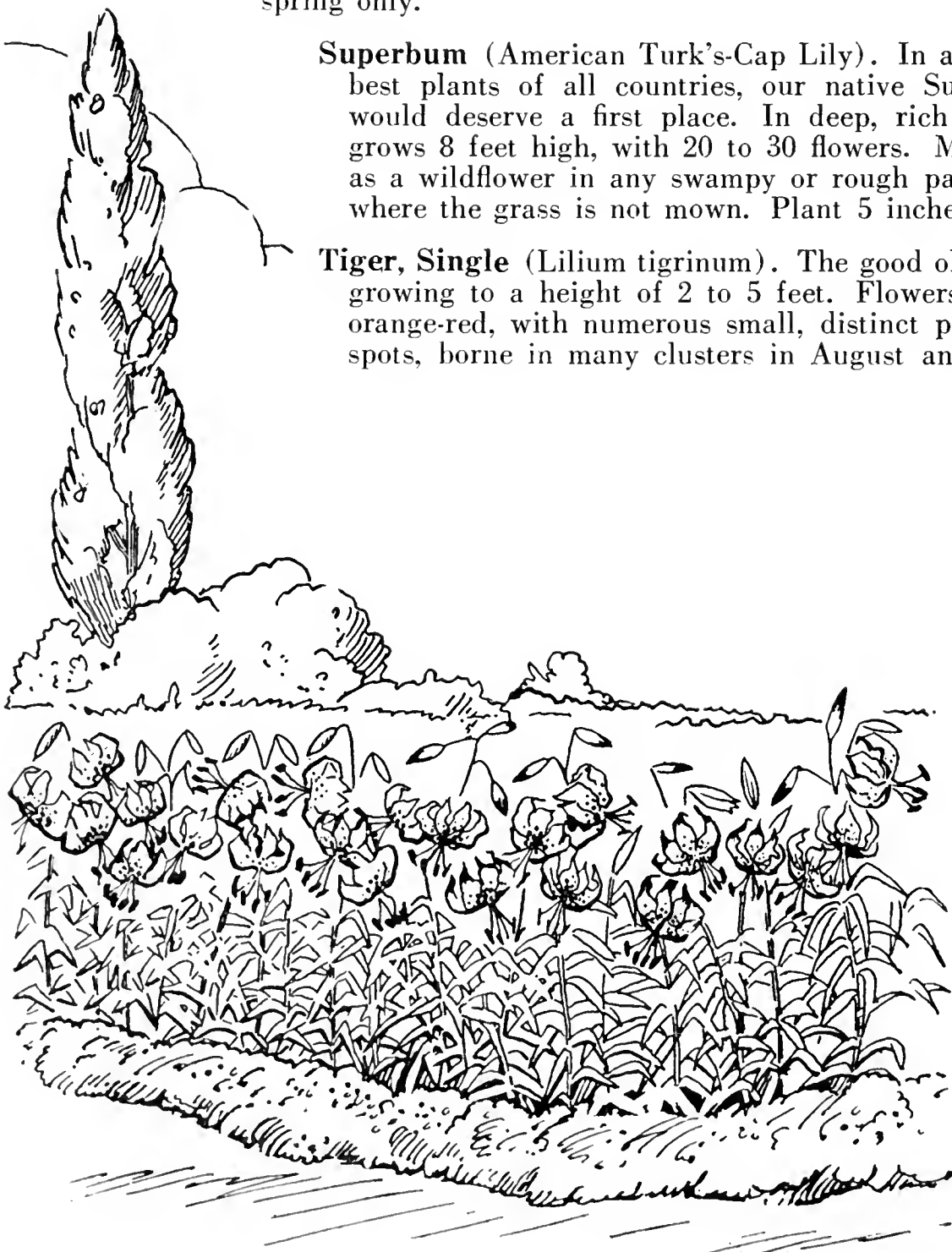
Lilium Auratum



Lilium Henryi



Lily-of-the-Valley



Lilium Regale



Ampelopsis Veitchi—Boston Ivy



Silver Lace Vine



Clematis Paniculata

Vines

The home planting is not complete without them. They keep the house cool in summer and furnish protection and shade for the porch, arbor or pergola. Many beautiful flowering vines will be found in our complete assortment. Include them in your plantings.

Ivy - Ampelopsis

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (Woodbine) (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). The well known native Ivy, with 5-parted leaves that change to scarlet in fall. Blue-black berries. Hardy and quick-growing. Requires artificial support on walls.

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). Foliage is rich, waxy green with prominent lighter veins, and is very attractive when trained against harmonious paper or woodwork; or later to decorate and veil summer porch boxes.

Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). It is a rapid grower and clings to brick or stone walls without artificial fastening. Foliage handsome, dark green in summer, changing to crimson and yellow in autumn. It is a little tender while young, and requires winter protection the first winter, but once established there is no further risk.

Bignonia - Trumpet Flower or Trumpet Creeper

A strong, robust hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet. It has showy orange-red trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or 6 inches long, appearing in clusters at the tips of the branches, in July and continuing for several weeks. The vine has fine very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material where they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or rough enough. A magnificent vine on rocks, old trees, posts, heavy trellises, etc.

Bittersweet - Celastrus

Scandens. Hardy, rapid growing native vine. Its small yellow flowers, in addition to the berries, which hang all winter, form a combination that makes this one of the most popular vines. The large clusters of orange-red berries may be cut and used to brighten the home in the winter.

Clematis

This is one of the most attractive and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. Especially adaptable for covering trellises, fences, walls and pillars, also suitable for bedding plant, covering a bed quickly if fastened down occasionally.

Henryi. Flowers large and creamy white, from 6 to 8 petals. Fine bloomer from July to September.

Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers bright, velvety red. Large and continuous bloomer. July to September.

Jackmani. A large-flowering variety, the flowers often 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Intense violet-purple, rich velvety appearance. It blooms continuously from July until frost.

Paniculata. A rapid growing vine, with handsome, clear, glossy foliage and medium sized, star-shaped, fragrant, white flowers in September when few other vines are in blossom. Very attractive.

Dutchman's Pipe - *Aristolochia*

Sipho (Birthwort). A very rapid growing vine, which on account of its large, heart-shaped leaves is desirable when dense shade is required. Obtains its name from its peculiar brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe.

Euonymus

Vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). An evergreen vine, beautiful 365 days in the year. Orange berries.

Honeysuckle - *Lonicera*

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. japonica Halliana*). One of the most popular of climbing vines, which, in addition to its ordinary uses as a climber, is valuable for covering banks, bare spaces, etc., where grass will not grow. Flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant and in bloom the whole season.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Strong, rapid grower. Produces scarlet inodorous flowers. June to September.

Matrimony Vine

A vigorous climber, branching freely and covered with brightly purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Fine for porches.

Silver Lace Vine - *Polygonum*

Auberti. The name gives a very good description of the beautiful lacy appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the summer and usually last until frost. A strong grower and 2 plants will provide a good start in covering an ordinary porch the first year. The vine often grows as much as 25 feet in one season.

TRUMPET VINE. See *Bignonia*.

Wisteria

Purple. Desirable for heavy trellises and pergolas. Attractive if trained to old trees. Pea-shaped, purple flowers in dense, pendent clusters, often a foot long. Blooms in May. Wisterias grown from seed or cuttings are often tardy in blooming. Grafted vines assure early flowers.

Purple. (Grafted). Should bloom second season.

The wonderful grace and beauty of well-placed vines add untold value and charm to the home and garden.



Dutchman's Pipe



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle



Wisteria Sinensis

Hardy Roses for the Home Beautiful

The beauty of Roses is beyond description. Their utter loveliness of form, texture, fragrance and color cannot help but make them the most popular of all flowers for the garden or home.

When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers."

We offer only the best and most popular of the well tried varieties, with the majority of which every lover of the Rose is familiar. We recommend them for general planting to those who wish the finest varieties, and a supply of extra choice flowers to cut throughout the season.

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties

Autumn. Burnt orange, streaked and marked with red. Bud of medium size, developing into a cupped, double, fragrant, attractive flower.

Betty. A fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow. Plant vigorous, continuous bloomer, and particularly good in autumn.

Betty Uprichard. Coppery red buds, brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflex, vigorous and sweet scented.

Briarcliff. Large, pointed buds, brilliant rose-pink, fragrant. A handsome sport of Columbia Rose. Almost thornless.

Charles K. Douglas. Flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson, sweetly scented. Vigorous, upright grower.

Columbia. Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens. A large Rose with long stiff stems, nearly thornless.

Crusader. A very attractive variety, with exceedingly large full double bloom. Crimson-red.

Dame Edith Helen. An exhibition and cut flower Rose. Its very large buds of clear pink open into large flowers of faultless form, delicately scented.

Duchess of Wellington. Enormous, tapering buds, of golden orange, slowly opening to very large, saffron colored, sweetly fragrant Roses of great size and substance.

Edel. An enormous, bold, stately, well built, fragrant flower of great depth, quality and finish. Color white with the faintest ivory shading.

Edith Nellie Perkins. An outstanding, vigorous and free flowering Rose. Long, pointed buds of good size. Long lasting, double, fragrant flowers. Orient-red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink.

E. G. Hill. (New). Great massive blooms, of deep maroon, velvety on inside, and glistening outside; very perfumed.

Etoile de France. Rich, velvety crimson, center ruby-red; large and double, free flowering, long stems, long lasting and very sweet.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half open state, showing clean attractive centers, when fully opened. Petals enormous. Very fragrant.

Francis Scott Key. Large, double flowers, of rich crimson-red. A strong sturdy grower, and free bloomer.

General MacArthur. Bright scarlet; large, full and very free. Erect, branching habit, and very perpetual. One of the finest and most fragrant.

Golden Dawn. The ideal yellow garden Rose. The ovoid, lemon-yellow bud is heavily splashed with crimson and develops into a well-formed, sweetly scented, large, double, sunflower-yellow flower that reminds of the old favorite Marechal

Niel. Vigorous and free flowering.

Golden Pernet. A very large, fragrant golden yellow named after the famous French rosarian, who has called it his masterpiece.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-crimson, flowering profusely, fragrant, very vigorous, blooms until frost.

Hadley. Crimson-red, with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume.



Habit of Growth



Hybrid Tea type of Rose

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties—Continued



Hoosier Beauty. Color glowing, deep crimson, with darker shadings. Buds large, long pointed; blooms very large, full, borne several together on long stems, fragrant.

Imperial Potentate. Awarded Gold Medal by City of Portland. An excellent Rose, dark, shining orange-vermilion, shading lighter on reverse side of petals. Fragrant, vigorous and free flowering.

Joanna Hill. This new orange-yellow Rose of vigorous, upright growth, is rapidly becoming a favorite with the rose-growing public. It is an easy Rose to grow, of free blooming habit, and has resistant foliage free from disease. Certainly the best Rose of its color.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the best bedding Roses and at its best in a dry hot season. The color is deep imperial pink, reverse silvery rose-white.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. The ideal bud and open flower possessing that beautiful spiral formation with reflexed petals. The flower is very full and always perfect. Color, creamy white, tinged yellow. Strong, magnolia-like fragrance, excellent foliage.

Killarney Pink. Brilliant dark pink buds, large flowers and thick petals. An old favorite.

Killarney Queen. The best Rose of the Killarney group, practically immune from mildew, with large flowers and thick petals. Color a sparkling pink.

Killarney White. A pure white sport of the original Killarney, identical in shape of bud, petalage, and blooming qualities.

Lady Ashtown. Rich silvery pink, very double blooms, with high pointed center, and splendid shape. Free flowering, and a good bedding variety. The flowers keep splendidly before and after cutting; quite an aristocrat.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot-yellow, varying to orange, good size, long pointed buds, excellent for cutting.

La France. Bright pink blossoms, with pearl petals, showing silvery tints, intensely fragrant.

Laurent Carle. Gigantic oval buds, and blooms of deep glowing carmine-crimson, perfectly formed.

Los Angeles. One of the finest Roses, grows vigorously and produces long stemmed flowers, luminous flame-pink, toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals.

Margaret McGredy. Buds very large and long pointed. Flowers large, shapely, long lasting, very double, fragrant, brilliantly colored—a rich shade of Oriental red passing as it ages to carmine-rose. Vigorous and free flowering.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Delightful little buds of Indian yellow, quite full, opening in all kinds of weather, and always in bloom. Its holly-like foliage is most attractive, and it is a favorite with the ladies.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Conceded to be the best yellow bedding Rose we have today. In the World's Trial Grounds in England it was awarded the highest honor. It has clean, healthy, vigorous growth, with abundant dark bronze, disease-resistant foliage. A continuous bloomer throughout the season; scented.

Mme. Butterfly. Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Beautiful blooms, will remain abundant all summer on this strong, vigorous plant. The large round flowers are bright, satiny rose, with perfect center and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh shaded with rose, large and of perfect shape; of excellent habit, flowers standing up well on long stiff stems and produced in great profusion.



Plant Roses by the dozens. A mass planting is very effective

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties—Continued

President Herbert Hoover. A glorious new Rose, and quite charming in its color arrangement of cerise, pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow. The buds are quite pointed, opening into lovely flowers of good substance. This new Rose has proven itself to be exceptionally free flowering, and the finest grower in the Hybrid Tea family.

Padre. Strong, upright growth, producing semi-full flowers, with long petals of coppery scarlet covering; flushed yellow base. An excellent bedding variety.

Radiance. (Pink). Brilliant, rosy opaline-pink; large and beautiful form. An old popular favorite that has stood the test of time.

Red Radiance. The Rose that does grow, and is always in bloom, even in the hottest weather; large globular flowers of deep rose-red, on strong individual canes. Produces until frost.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. This is one of the most beautiful of the newer Roses. The color is quite startling. The coppery yellow pointed buds, with reflexed petals, are marked with carmine-red passing into large beautifully formed Roses, that last a long time when cut.

Roslyn. Full golden yellow bloom, deep in center, with orange splashings on back of petals.

Sensation. A very double, deep Rose of enormous size, scarlet-crimson in color, and sweetly scented. A strong and vigorous grower.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet or Golden Pernet. This new French Rose, color a striking sunflower yellow, deeper in center, without any color blending, and which is retained without fading in the warmest weather, has flowers large and pointed. Its foliage is a glossy green.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Large flowers of Oriental red, quite up to exhibition size.

Sunburst. Fine yellow, deepening toward orange at base of petals. The long pointed buds are very attractive. A vigorous grower, blooming constantly.



Talisman. The Rose of many gold medals. The color combination is most fascinating, containing shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and old rose. The buds are long and well-formed, averaging about 28 petals. An excellent grower, with glossy foliage, best in cool weather.

Willowmere. The long, pointed, coral-red buds will develop into very large pointed double flowers, of a rich shrimp-pink, deep yellow in center. Especially attractive in bud, bushy habit, never out of bloom.



Roses are delightful in a formal garden

Climbing and Rambler Roses

The Rambler or cluster type Roses are entirely hardy and need no winter protection. We mark such varieties (R) below. Those that are hardy climbers with a similarity to the hybrid or perpetual types, we mark (C). For the trellis, porch or arbor, the Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers. They are hardy and require little winter protection.



Rambler
type

American Pillar. (C.). The large, single flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are of a lovely shade of pink with a white eye and clusters of yellow stamens. The blooms are borne in immense bunches and a large plant in full bloom is a beautiful sight.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white Climbing Rose.

Climbing American Beauty. (C.). This is a leader in Climbing Roses. Strong, vigorous grower with large flowers of reddish pink, freely produced and nationally popular.

Crimson Rambler. (R.). Hardy, famous everywhere; most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; vigorous grower; panicles of bloom large and perfect for weeks.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Probably the best Climbing Rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in a cluster that open a lighter shade of pink, expanding to about 4 inches. It is a vigorous grower with abundant dark green glossy, disease-resistant foliage, that is a delight to the eye all summer.

Dorothy Perkins. (R.). Clear shell-pink and slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightful fluffy appearance. One of America's notable Climbing Roses. The plant makes a very strong growth. Flowers come in great loose clusters.

Excelsa. (R.). Called the red "Dorothy Perkins," being like that well-known variety, a Wichuraiana Hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. The color is a fine, intense crimson; the blooms small like all the Rambler class, double and borne in large clusters. Bright green, glossy foliage which does not mildew.

Flower of Fairfield. (R.). Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect like Crimson Rambler, though not so strong a grower. A continuous bloomer through the summer, bearing large clusters of crimson blooms.

Hiawatha. (R.). Very hardy and vigorous climber, bearing in large clusters small single flowers of dazzling red with white eye. Free bloomer.

Paul's Lemon Pillar. This is a pillar Rose of the same type as Climbing American Beauty; color lemon-white. Of grand size and form and early flowering. The individual bloom is considered the finest of any Climbing Rose yet introduced.

Paul's Scarlet. (C.). A new hardy Rose of the most vivid bright red in any climbing Rose. In the sunlight it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. The blooms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance. With hardiness among its conspicuous good points, we recommend Paul's Scarlet as the best Climbing Rose; should be in every garden.

White Dorothy Perkins. A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins with which it is identical in foliage and habit.

Pink Rambler. (R.). Of typical Rambler growth, pink and blooming in clusters.

White Rambler. (R.). Bears large clusters of pure white, double flowers. Good, strong growth.

Yellow Rambler. (R.). Of Rambler habit as to growth and cluster-blooming but with double flowers of yellow shading to creamy white as the blooms age.

Silver Moon. (C.). The attractive semi-double flowers are 4½ inches and over in diameter, pure white with a bunch of yellow stamens in the center, and beautifully cupped, having a somewhat clematis-like appearance.

Tausendschon. (R.). Literally, "Thousand Beauties." Entirely different from all other Roses, since it is impossible to say that it is of any single color. It is of many colors. In a single cluster of blooms there will be all shades from light pink to red; some individual blooms will be almost white, and now and then there is a suggestion of creamy yellow. The effect of one of these immense clusters is that of a perfectly arranged bouquet of varied, yet harmonious, colors.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). Creeping. Entirely hardy. A trailing Rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon makes roots along the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. The flowers are pure white, single, with prominent yellow anthers in the center of the open bloom. The foliage is ample and rich green and the colored berries are attractive late in the fall and early winter.



Climbing
type



The Ramblers are very popular for vigor and hardiness and for their thousands of blooms

We employ the most scientific and up-to-date methods in the operation of our Nursery, thereby assuring our customers of choice and "superior" quality materials.

Baby Rambler Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning "Many bloom or many flowers." These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about 2 feet high. All bloom in large clusters of small, double flowers. They are all ever-blooming Roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the Rose garden.



*Habit of growth
of Baby Ramblers*

Baby Rambler. Crimson. The original and best known in this class. The plant grows to about 2 feet, forming immense clusters of small, double crimson blooms, often as many as 20 to 30 individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the summer. Also supplied in pink.

Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart Rose). Small, perfectly formed pink and gold buds and flowers.

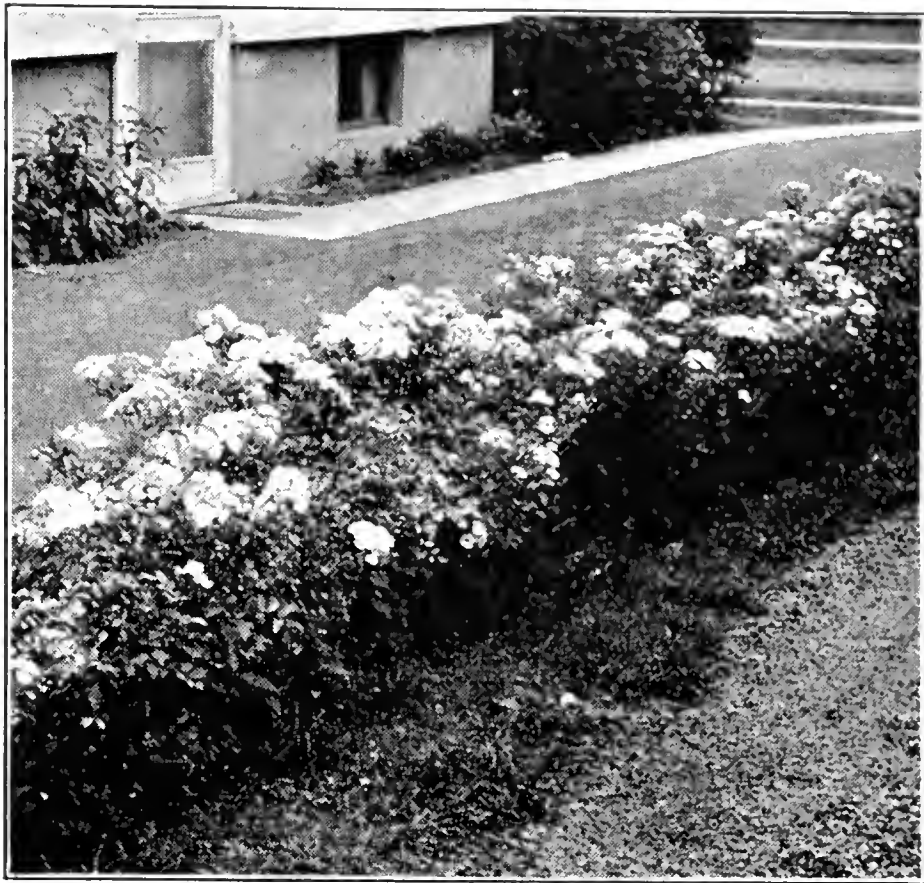
Ellen Poulsen. A splendid variety. Blooms profusely on a dwarf bushy plant. Gorgeous large flowers of bright rose-pink.

Gloria Mundi. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in huge clusters.

Golden Salmon. A brilliant luminous scarlet-orange flower makes this one of the most striking Roses of this group. A new color. Profuse bloomer. Strong thrifty grower with mildew-proof foliage.

Orange Perfection. A gorgeous orange-red, the best type for general purposes.

Orleans. Brilliant light red flowers with white centers borne in large trusses. Blooms throughout the summer. Plant is a very vigorous and healthy grower.



Baby Ramblers make attractive small hedges

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardiest of all Roses. They succeed in Minnesota and Wisconsin and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is rough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes 6 feet high and over.

The Rugosa Hybrids all have the hardiness of the Rugosa parents but not always the same wood nor leaves, as noted below.

Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa Roses; they are the hardiest and will survive where no others will.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. (Rugosa Hybrid). The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same.

Here is a Rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea, and everblooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

F. J. Grootendorst. A new Rose of great merit. A cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler. Leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. Ideal for a hedge. Very hardy and everblooming.

Pink Grootendorst. Almost exactly like F. J. Grootendorst, but is a light pink, hardy.

Rugosa Alba. White Rugosa, with the typical rough wood, and thick, abundant, dark leaves; single, white flowers, that are followed by conspicuous seed pods of great size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn.

Rubra. (Red Rugosa). Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large, single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

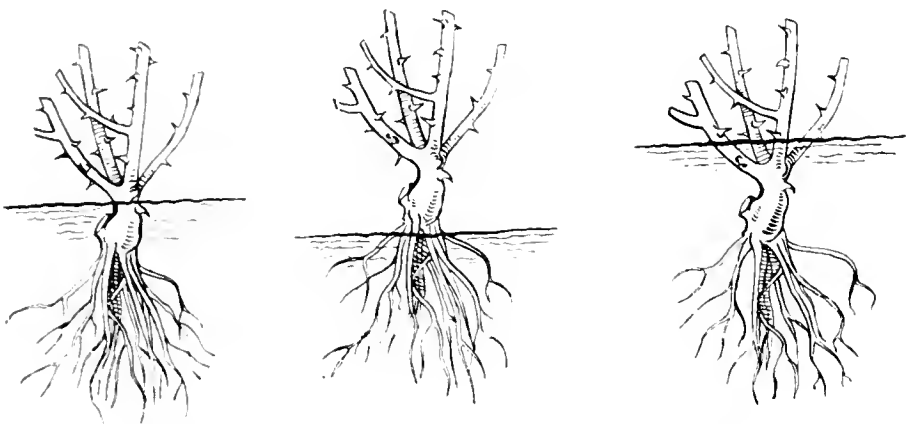


Rose Culture

PLANT — PRUNE — CULTIVATE — PROTECT

PREPARATION OF ROSE BEDS. Roses are heavy feeders and require a rich loam in which to produce their best. In preparing the bed, dig up the ground to a depth of 18 to 24 inches, and replace about one-third of the bulk of the soil with well-rotted cow manure, or about one-fourth its bulk of well-rotted horse manure. If the site is damp or soggy, remove all of the earth to a depth of 2 feet and line the bottom of the excavation with gravel or cinders to take care of the drainage. Prepare the bed several weeks in advance of the planting if convenient.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING. Roses planted in the fall should not be cut back until spring. When planted in the spring but 2 or 3 stems with 4 or 5 buds on each should be left after the pruning has been completed. Cut away all broken or bruised branches.



Correct planting depth. Planted too shallow. Planted too deep.

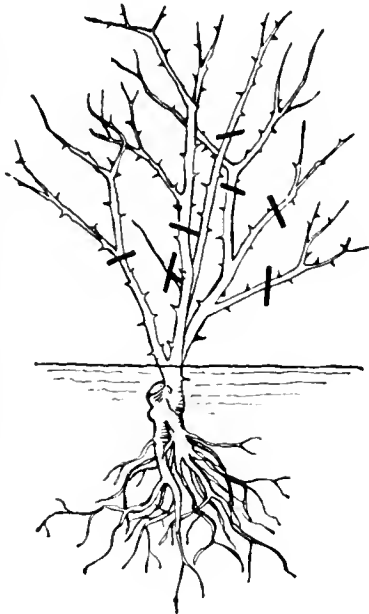
PLANTING. Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover with boards or burlap. Dig a hole in the bed, large enough to receive all the roots without crowding, and set the plants so that the junction of the roots and tops will be just above the surface of the soil when it is leveled off. Fork the fine soil about the roots, tamping it firmly about them, and stamping down the earth with the foot when the entire hole is back-filled. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant the Roses 15 to 18 inches apart, according to their size. This distance is sufficient for most of the *Hybrid Teas* and *Baby Ramblers*, though a few of the more vigorous *Hybrid Teas* may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart. *Hybrid Perpetuals* should be planted 2½ feet apart each way, the *Climbers* about 6 feet apart if planted in rows.

Care After Planting

CULTIVATION. Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the rose bed each week, and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or strawy well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of bone meal, another of sheep manure worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.

Plant a Rose Garden.
We can furnish Roses
that will bloom all season.

YEARLY PRUNING. The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of rose bush except the climbers, *Harrison Yellow*, *Persian Yellow*, and *Hugonis*, which require special treatment. The first step in the spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood and weak growth. Then remove the old wood, which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance. The 3 varieties mentioned should be trimmed after they are through blooming.



The black lines show where to prune a Rose bush each spring.

HYBRID TEAS. The second step, shortening the branches, requires a little more care and thought. The *Hybrid Teas* should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired. For average pruning, remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth. If you want Roses for bouquets (long stemmed) remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower, and leave but two good canes on the plant.

HYBRID PERPETUALS. These are treated the same way as the above, if best results are to be obtained.

BABY RAMBLERS. The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire to have a continuous bloom of Roses all summer.

CLIMBING ROSES. Because these bloom on the previous year's growth they should only be pruned directly after they have finished blooming. Cut away all the old canes at the base of the plant, and train the new runners on the trellis to take their place.

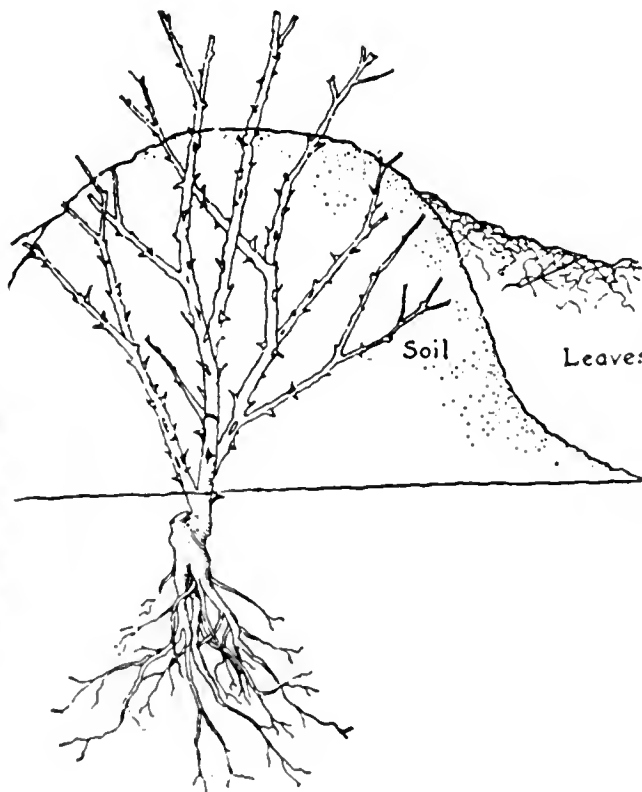
WINTER PROTECTION. If the winters are severe, the *Hybrid Teas* should be protected in the winter by hilling up the earth about the stems in the autumn, and after the ground is frozen protected from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

Successful Rose Growing

The most essential point in connection with successful Rose growing is to plant GOOD Roses—Roses which first of all are grown on choice and carefully selected Rose seedlings—Roses which are grown in the North and which are acclimated to the most severe weather conditions.

You can then depend on a far richer return in both growth and bloom and in general satisfaction.

Our nurseries are located in one of the best sections in the whole country for the propagation and growing of nursery material. Our soil and climatic conditions are such that strong, healthy and vigorous plants are produced—the kind that please the most particular customer.



Hedges—Beautiful Living Fences

Our Thrifty, Well-Rooted Plants are Ideal for Permanent Hedges

With the hedge comes the delicate touch of privacy that stamps a home as really your very own; it borders the picture and frames it artistically. How much more pleasing is this living, compact green hedge than a rigid mechanical wooden or metal fence. And, too, a hedge is permanent, for once planted only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It grows more beautiful each year. The first cost is its only cost while each year's growth adds actual money value to your farm or city property.

How to Plant a Neat Hedge



TO GET A DENSE HEDGE AT BOTTOM SET HEDGE SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN PLANTS GREW IN NURSERY

TO GET A STRAIGHT HEDGE DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND PLACE PLANTS AGAINST THIS SIDE

For the low or medium low hedge, there is nothing quite so fine as Japanese Barberry and Privet. In the far North, where winters are severe, the Amur Privet is best to use. If you want a taller screen or background hedge, we recommend the Spirea Van Houttei, Tatarian Honeysuckle, Golden Elder, Lilacs or Hugonis Roses, or if you are looking for an Evergreen hedge, there is

nothing quite like the Norway Spruce, White Spruce, American Arbor-Vitae and Siberian Arbor-Vitae.

Baby Rambler Roses

The Baby Rambler or Dwarf Polyantha Roses are exceedingly colorful when used as a low hedge along the property line or planted on each side of the center entrance of the house.

Barberry - Berberis

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*). An all-purpose shrub useful for hedges and shrub plantings. A dwarf grower, light green foliage turns to brilliant orange and scarlet colors in fall. Red berries hang on bush all winter. Protective thorns keep out animals and invaders. Looks well either natural or sheared. Ultimate height, 3 to 4 feet.

Red Leaf Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi atropurpurea*). A very fine plant. The new shoots are red, but the older leaves are what we would call a deep maroon-purple. It is beautiful and we do not think the coloring is equalled by any other shrub. The habit of growth and general characteristics are the same as the regular Japanese Barberry. Should be planted in the sun and not too close together for the best effect. Ultimate height, 3 to 4 feet.

Honey Locust

Best farm hedge for turning cattle; of vigorous growth, hardy, sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. Plant 6 inches apart.



Berberis Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

One of the best hedges for cold sections, entirely hardy. bears pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. Plant 9-12 inches apart.

Elm, Chinese

In recent years the Chinese Elm has come right to the front as making one of the best of hedges. It naturally has a fine leaf and it grows very bushy. It stands clipping perfectly and can be kept clipped as a low formal hedge, made into arches or can be left to grow higher to serve the purpose of a windbreak.

Japan Flowering Quince - Cydonia

Japonica. One of the most attractive of the spring flowering shrubs. On account of its glossy green foliage and compact habit it makes a fine ornamental hedge. Scarlet flowers in May. Ultimate height, 4 feet.

Privet - Ligustrum

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum Amurense*). Hardy northern type. Withstands severe 32-degree below zero winters without injury. Undoubtedly the best privet. Makes dense hedge and can be sheared to any desired shape. Suitable as a shrub. Covered with white fragrant flowers in early summer. Ultimate height, 7 feet.

Ibota (Japanese Privet). A large shrub, with graceful branches; flowers white, in panicles, followed by bluish black berries. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the dust and smoke of the cities. Very hardy. Ultimate height, 7 feet.

Regel's. Considered the finest of the Privets for shrubbery borders. Clear cut, fine foliage, and a bush of refined habit. The low spreading, horizontal branches also make it a very fine plant for low hedges. Plant deeply in a hedge planting, giving the plants a severe trimming, and they will make a bushier, more compact hedge.

Windbreaks

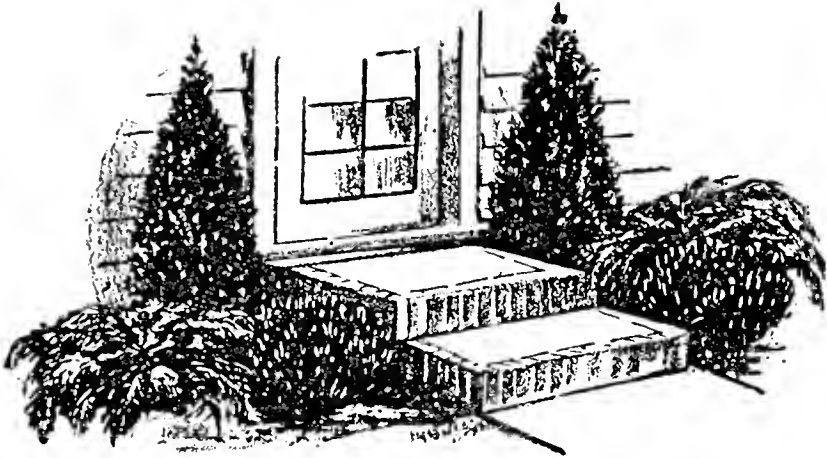
For protection against strong winds, nature has given trees for this use. The most effective varieties are listed below according to their popularity, giving proper spacing for each.

Norway Spruce	5 to 10 feet apart
Chinese Elm	2 to 3 feet apart
Manitoba Maple	5 to 10 feet apart
Norway Poplar	5 to 10 feet apart

For quick results we advise the closest distances.

Evergreens for Dignity and Permanence

In planting Evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap, just cut the strings. Never allow any fresh manure to come in contact with the roots. Water frequently after planting. Never water the foliage during a hot sunny day. Do this in the evening.



Arbor-Vitae - Thuja

Ellwangeriana. A low, broad, pyramidal form, much used in formal plantings.

Geo. Peabody, Golden (*Occidentalis lutea*). A broad bushy form of American Arbor-vitae, with golden foliage.

Globosa. A dwarf form growing 2 to 4 feet high, with compact, round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

Hoveyi. A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.

Occidentalis (American or Common White Cedar). The best known and most popular of all the Evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from 15 to 25 feet, but may be sheared to any height or form.

Pyramidal. Similar to American Arbor-vitae. Grows 15 to 20 feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

Siberian. In growth like the American. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Has heavy, blue-green foliage, holding its color well through the winter.

Wareana. Broadly pyramidal, dense type with shiny, blue-green foliage; very desirable.

Fir

Balsam Fir (*A. balsamea*). A handsome, symmetrical tree, especially when young, with beautiful leaves, dark green above, and lighter beneath. Will grow on wet ground as well as in better soil.

Douglas Fir (*P. Douglasi*). A magnificent evergreen attaining great height and of majestic appearance when grown. When small is of attractive shape and beautiful texture. The foliage is dark bluish green. Healthy and a rapid grower. Also called Douglas Spruce.

Hemlock - Tsuga

Hemlock (*Tsuga*). A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree.

Juniper - Juniperus

Cannarti. Deep rich green heavily tufted foliage; keeping a vine-green winter color; makes a pyramidal specimen of medium height, bears blue and silver berries in late autumn.

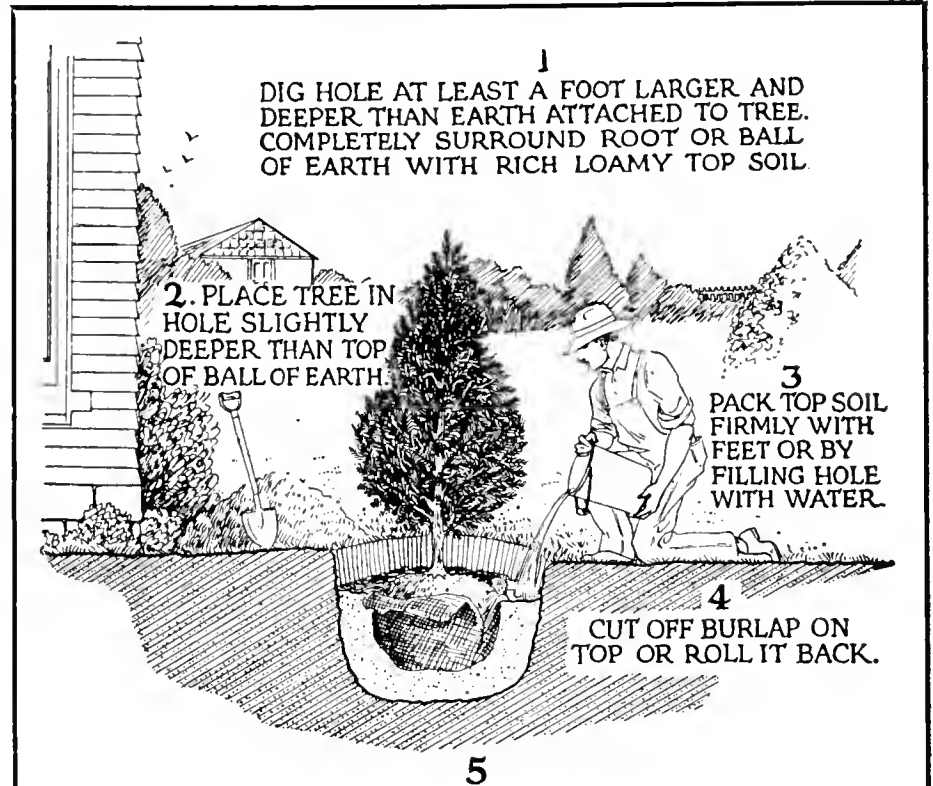
Columnaris. Forms a distinct narrow pyramid somewhat resembling the Italian Cypress, with decorative foliage of the needle type. Very hardy and retains its color in winter.

Depressa Plumosa (*Andorra*). New, low, spready, graceful. Beautiful silvery green in spring, turning silvery purple in fall.

Excelsa Stricta (*Spiny Greek Juniper*). Bluish foliage, growth is rather broad, tapering to pointed terminal top. Good for formal planting. Hardy.

Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Grows 8 to 20 feet high. Similar in habit to the Red Cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite evergreen for cemeteries.

Keteleeri. Columnar in growth. Compact, dark green leaves, slaty blue berries. Fine substitute for red cedar.



PLANTING EVERGREENS

Dig the hole a foot larger and deeper than the root ball. Place some good loamy top soil in the hole and set tree a trifle lower than it stood in the nursery. Do not remove the burlap, as it disturbs root soil. It is only necessary to roll it back or cut it away from the top as shown, as the remainder will soon rot away. Then fill up around the ball with good top soil, packing firmly by tamping or settling with water. Finish with loose soil and straw mulching.

JUNIPERS—Continued

Pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer Juniper*). A fine evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it does tall. The foliage is grayish green and presents a very attractive appearance. A fine evergreen for foundation planting and suitable for planting around steps and entrances.

Pyramidiformia (*Hill's Dundee*). One of the best of the pyramidal Junipers. Color a sort of lavender in spring and summer, and a plumlike purple in fall and winter. Thrives in a wide variety of soils and climates.

Silver Juniper (*J. scopulorum*). A refined variety with compact, columnar to conical upright growth, retaining its attractive light blue-green during hot summer and is extremely hardy. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

Virginiana Glauca (*Silver Cedar or Blue Juniper*). The compact, conical habit of this variety combined with its silvery foliage renders it very distinct and desirable.

Savin (*Sabina*). A half-erect or partly spreading variety of graceful shape attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet when mature. The foliage is an unchanging deep green, and this as well as its graceful appearance render it particularly adaptable to rockwork, especially when young.

Swedish. Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Pine - Pinus

Austrian (*Pinus nigra*). A vigorous growing tree of considerable size, thrives well in ordinary soil, foliage long, dark green. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

Mugho (*Dwarf Mountain Pine*). Branches are upright, in bush form, the new growth looks like miniature candles. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Of quick strong growth and very hardy. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet. Bluish green foliage, excellent for screens, windbreaks and mass planting.

Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis*)

(Japanese Cypress)

Filifera. Slender, stringlike, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit.

Pisifera (*Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress*). Beautiful green feathery foliage of open growth.

Pisifera aurea (*Golden Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress*). Same as preceding variety except foliage is golden yellow.

Plumosa. One of the most popular varieties in evergreens. All of the side branches have a plumlike appearance; pyramidal shape, excellent as a specimen tree. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet.

Evergreens—Continued**RETINOSPORA—Continued**

Plumosa argentea. A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plumelike appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

Plumosa aurea (Golden Plume). A golden form holding its color. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet. Excellent for contrast in foundation planting.

Spruce - Picea

Black Hills. A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage, perfectly hardy.

Colorado (*P. pungens*). A handsome and very hardy tree, of symmetrical habit, with light bluish green, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. Popular as a lawn specimen. Grows 20 feet or more.

Green Spruce. The same variety as the Colorado Blue Spruce, but of light green foliage. A splendid tree for specimen planting, which as it grows older becomes more blue in foliage.

Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). A grafted form of Colorado Blue Spruce, of pronounced blue color, and always true. Compact grower, a most beautiful specimen tree. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

Norway. Perfect pyramidal habit. Very beautiful, excellent for tall hedges or windbreaks and attractive in large grounds. Grows to 50 to 70 feet.

White Spruce (*Picea alba*). A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage of silver-gray. Very hardy and valuable.



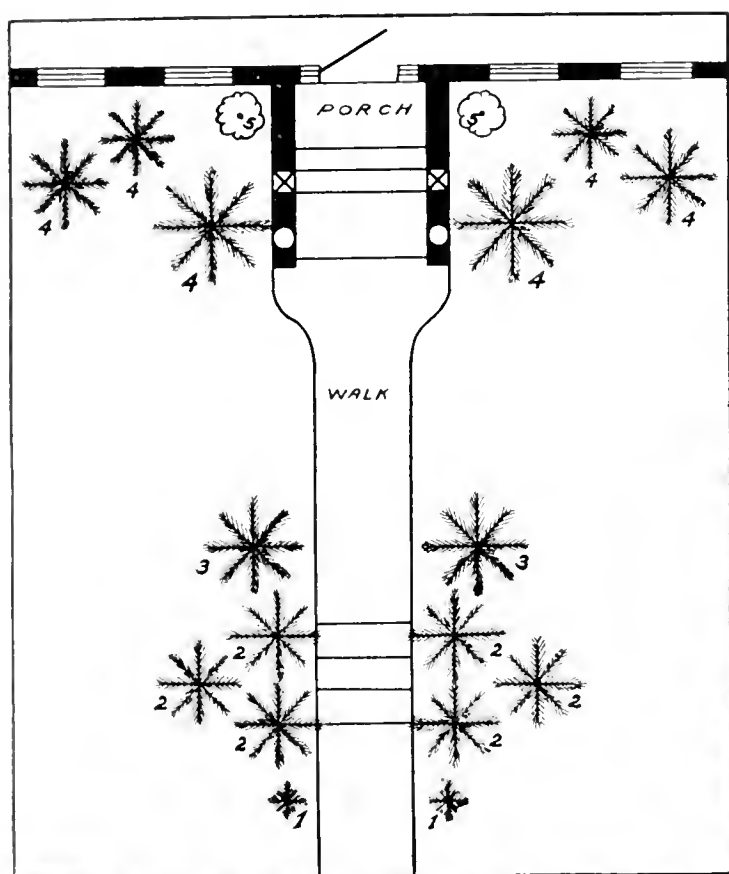
The taller Pines are best used as specimens or windbreaks

Yew - Taxus

Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A compact spreading variety having very attractive dark green foliage and very hardy. Covered in autumn with bright red berries.

Cuspidata brevifolia (Nana). (Dwarf Japan Yew). Foliage rich dark green, almost black, with contrasting yellow tips on the new growth. Fine for hedging as well as specimens.

Cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). Of all Yews, the best hardy, upright growing variety. Grows fast, stands most severe winters and keeps its fresh color throughout the year. With its shiny dark green foliage, the brilliant scarlet fruits are very conspicuous. Unexcelled as a hedge plant.



1—Juniper Stricta

2—Mugho Pine

3—Juniper Pfitzeriana

4—Black Hills Spruce

5—Sumac, Cut Leaf

Shade and Ornamental Trees

A LIST OF TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Street, Road, and Wide Avenue Trees. American Elm, Maples in variety, Lindens, Carolina Poplar, American and Chinese Elm, Plane, Oaks.

Driveways Through Lawns and Parks. Norway Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, American Linden, Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow.

Single Specimens of Large Growth. The Birches, American Linden, Norway, Schwedleri, and Cut-Leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway, Douglas and Colorado Spruces.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth. Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow, Mountain Ash, Flowering Thorn, Siberian Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae, American Arbor-Vitae.

Trees for Wet Soil. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplars, and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls or Poor Soil. Ailanthus, Ash-leaf and Silver-leaf Maples, and Poplars.

Cut-Leaved Trees. Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.

Trees that Flower. Judas trees, Fringe tree (white and purple), Cherry, Peach (double flowering), Plum (flowering), Lindens, Horse-Chestnut, Crabs, Catalpa speciosa, Thorns (pink, scarlet and white), Dogwood, Moss Locust.

Weeping and Drooping Trees. Cut-leaf Birch, Wisconsin Willow, Catalpa Bungei, Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple.

Trees for Shade on the Lawn. American Ash, American Elm, American Linden, Norway Maple, Oriental Plane, Pin Oak, Silver-leaf Maple, Sugar Maple, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.

Trees for the Front Lawn Where the House Sets Back 25 to 30 Feet. Bechtel's Crab, Double Flowering Cherry, Laburnum, Moss Locust, Judas Tree.

Trees for Quick Effects. American Ash, Ash-leaved Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, Chinese Elm, Laurel-leaf Willow, Poplars, Russian Mulberry, Silver Maple, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple, Wisconsin Willow.

Trees that Color in the Fall. American Ash, Mountain Ash, Norway Maple, Dogwoods, Paul's Scarlet Thorn, Pin Oak, Birch, Japan Maple.

Trees for Shade on the Small Lawn. Mountain Ash, Pin Oak, Crab, Fringe, Paul's Scarlet Thorn, Dogwood, Redbud, Cherries, Flowering Peach, Flowering Plum.

Approved Varieties

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

An extremely rapid growing tree of tropical appearance, with pinnate, bright green leaves. Very valuable for planting in smoky cities and in soils where other trees will not thrive.

ASH, MOUNTAIN. See page 47.

BASSWOOD. See page 46.

Aralia

Spinosa (Hercules Club). A fine tree of moderate size. Good for tropical effects. Leaves 3 to 4 feet long. Branches thorny, upright; flowers green-white in loose clusters, about 8 to 10 inches long. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

Ash

American. Ultimate height, 40 to 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove or park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk clean, light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Its seed wings, 1 to 2 inches long, hang in loose clusters, from slender stems. Is long-lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

Beech - Fagus Purpurea

Purple-Leaved. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Small trees are preferable for transplanting.

Birch - Betula

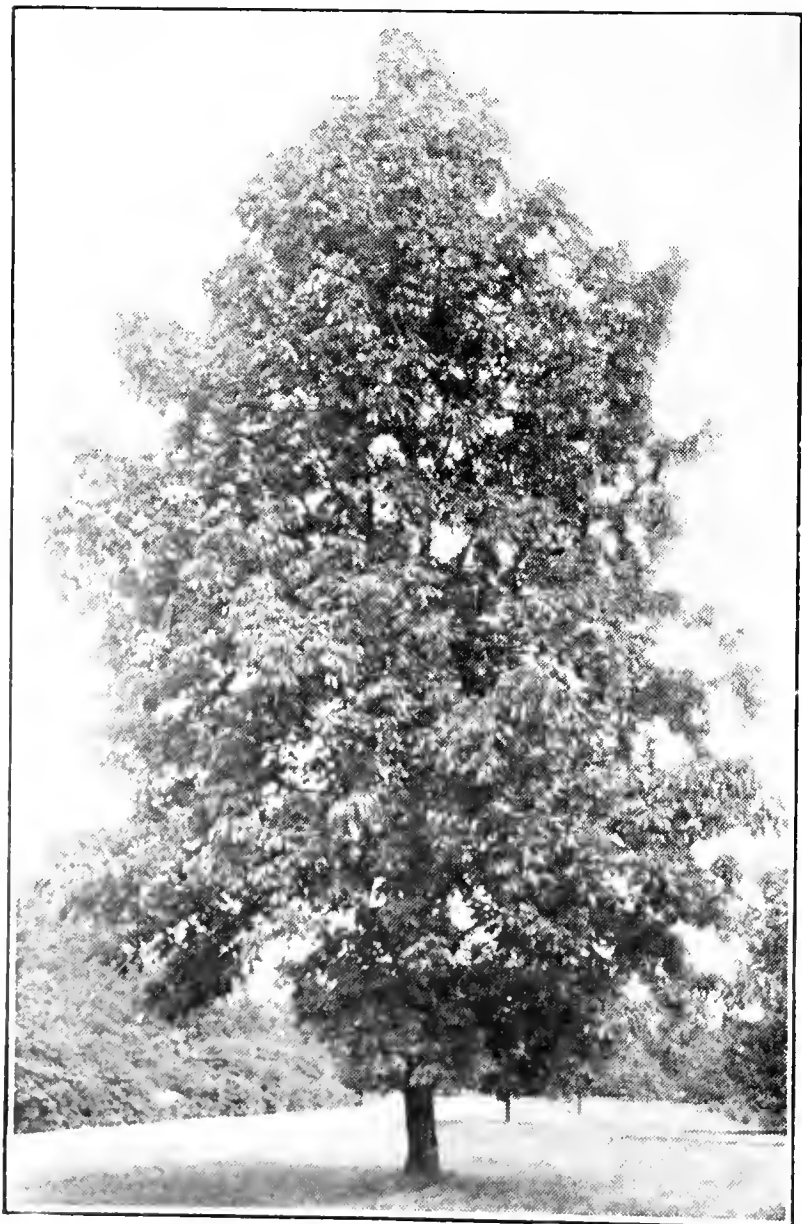
Cut-Leaf Weeping. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Fine for lawn specimens. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

European (Betula alba). Attractive, smooth, white bark and handsome foliage. Very hardy. Grows 50 to 60 feet. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

Catalpa

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy and of rapid growth. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Is valued commercially, its timber being used for poles, posts, and railroad ties. Ultimate height, 50 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Bungei (Umbrella Tree). Budded on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. May be used in pairs, one at either side of entrance. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.



American Ash

Flowering Crabs - *Malus*

This is one of the finest groups of ornamental trees we have today. The selection of color, flower, fruit, foliage and habit cannot be compared to any other class of trees. Delicate flowers in the spring, followed by attractive foliage, and in the fall, the red, yellow or purple fruit. The fruits are attractive to birds. Excellent for mass planting, or may be used as specimen trees for a lawn, and also give a note of distinction to the shrubbery. Ultimate heights vary from 8 to 30 feet, according to variety. Rates per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Atropurpurea. Purple leaf.

Bechtel's. Bechtel's Flowering Crab is one of the finest of all varieties. The flowers are a beautiful shade of pink, are large, very double and fragrant, resembling little Roses. It blooms somewhat later than most varieties. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Floribunda. A delicately colored, profusely blooming variety, with pink flowers and yellow fruit in autumn.

Halliana Parkmani. Double pink flowers on drooping red stems, very beautiful.

Sanguinea. Single, cherry-red.

Schiedeckeri. Flowers double, bright rose, of great substance and durability. Splendid for cut flowers.

The Flowering Crabs, with their beautiful flowers and bright colorful fruits, are favorites everywhere.



Bechtel's Crab—one of the finest flowering trees

Dogwood - *Cornus*

White Flowering (*Cornus florida*). It has beautiful white flowers, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter in spring, about the middle of May, varying with the locality, before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the fall and hang well into winter. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 12 inches.

Red Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose-pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May.

Elm - *Ulmus*

American. Grows to a height of 60 to 100 feet. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading, with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into 2 or 3 arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. Requires plenty of water. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Chinese. A new variety quite similar to the American Elm in appearance but much more rapid in growth, probably growing faster than any other shade tree. It attains great height and possesses a marvelous adaptability to soils and conditions, which would be fatal to other varieties. Well suited to arid sections and extreme temperatures. Ultimate height, 70 feet. Rate, 5 to 6 feet per year.

Moline. Of rapid and very upright growth, resembling somewhat the growth of Lombardy Poplar when young but the top spreads out horizontally with age.

Vase. A type of the American Elm, which grows in vase form.



Maples used for street planting

Be sure to find out from the city park department just what their requirements are regarding certain varieties of shade trees for street planting.

Fringe

Purple (*Rhus cotinus*). Also called Smoke Tree or Smoke Bush. Grows to a height of 8 to 15 feet. It has small yellow-green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle of July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late summer and early fall, and gives it its name of Smoke Tree.

White. (White flowers). A handsome, tall growing shrub of treelike proportions. Fragrant drooping panicles of white flowers in May and June. Large green leaves turning yellow in fall followed by small blue plumlike fruits.

Horse-Chestnut - Aesculus

White Flowering. A beautiful, well known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and large spikes of white flowers, slightly marked with red. A very hardy and desirable tree for shade. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Judas Tree or Redbud

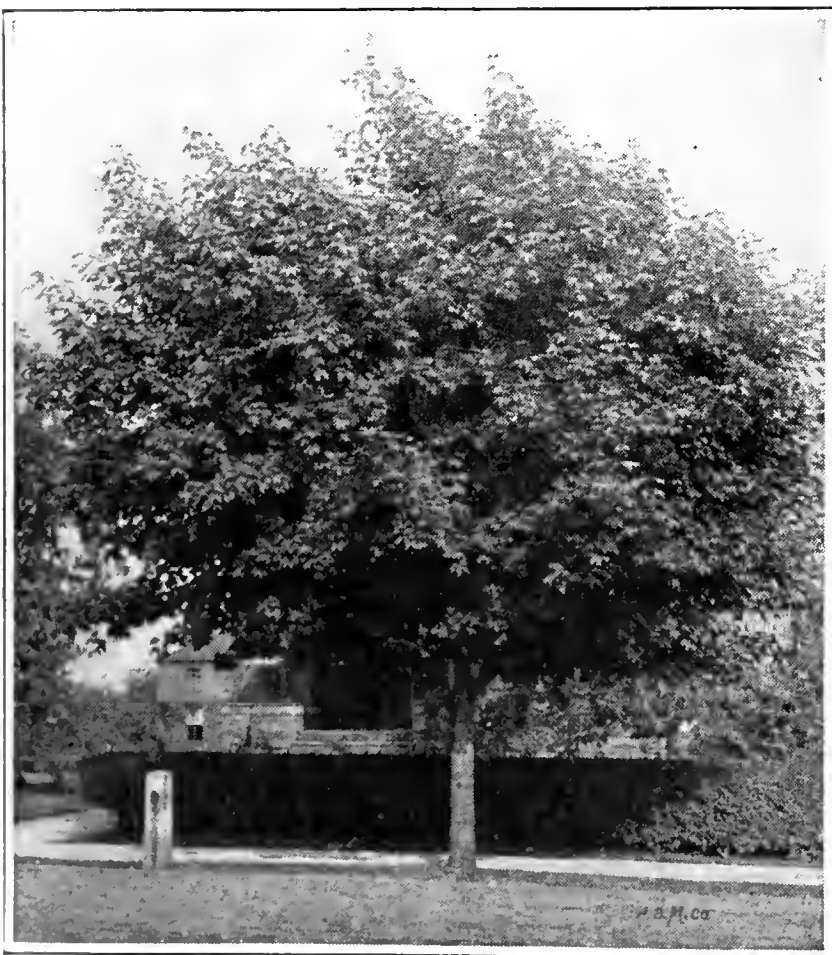
Very ornamental native tree, medium size, with heart-shaped leaves, glossy green above and grayish green beneath. Derives its name from profusion of reddish purple flowers which bloom before foliage appears in April. Ultimate height, 20 to 30 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Larch

Larix Europaea (European Larch). A rapid growing tree with dark green foliage, attaining a height of 45 feet. It resembles an evergreen but does not retain its foliage in the winter.

Honey Locust - Gleditsia

Honey or Sweet Locust (*G. triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 feet.



Norway Maple—one of the best of all shade trees



White Dogwood—a distinctive tree of marvelous beauty

Laburnum - Golden Chain

This is a native of Europe with smooth shining foliage. It bears long pendent racemes of golden flowers in June.

Linden

American (Basswood). A rapid growing, open head or spreading tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage.

European. Pyramidal in form. Its abundant foliage forms a dense shade. Flowers fragrant. Valuable for street and lawn plantings.

Maple - Acer

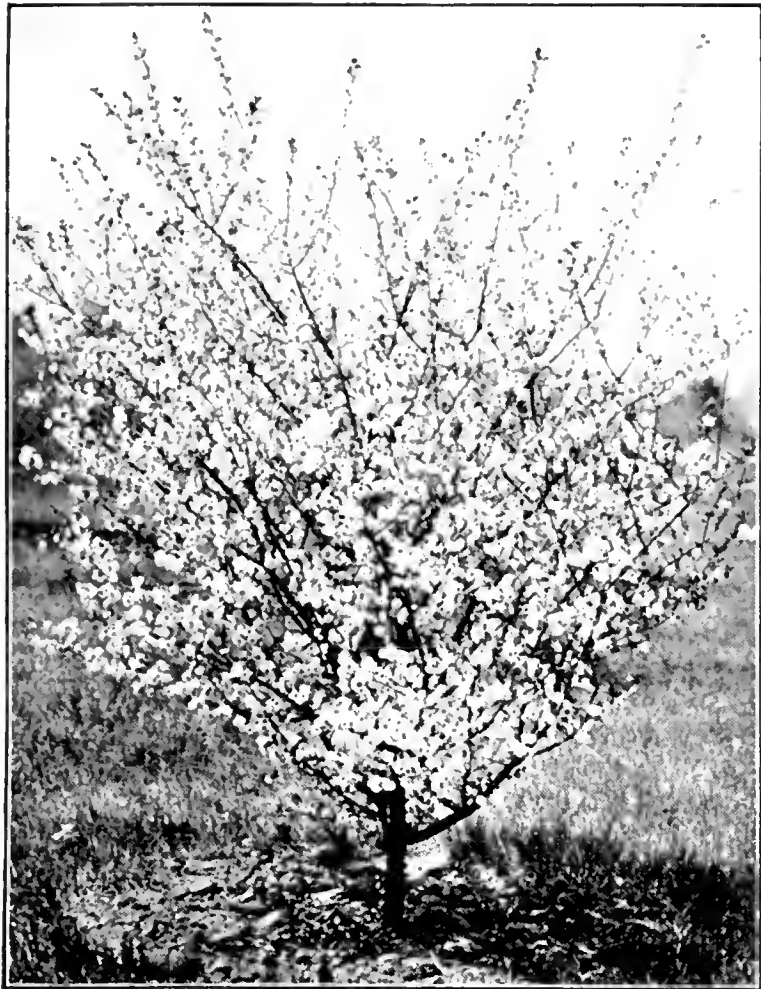
Ash-Leaf (Box Elder). A rapid growing variety with green foliage and spreading head, very hardy; desirable for street planting. Ultimate height, 70 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Ginnala. A variety of the Tartarian Maple. Grown both at Brandon and Indian Head since 1891 and found thoroughly hardy. Shrubby in habit, seldom attaining a height of over 10 or 12 feet. The leaves are small and prettily cut and in the autumn assume brilliant hues of red and scarlet. Undoubtedly one of the hardiest and most beautiful of shrubs. Well adapted for general cultivation throughout the northwest.

Japanese (Purple-Leaved) (*A. atropurpurea*). Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut. Extra fine specimens. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 10 inches.

Norway. (*A. platanoides*). Large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Very desirable for street, park or lawns. The Norway Maple characteristically makes the roundest head, is colored the deepest, coolest green and furnishes the densest shade. Ultimate height, 75 to 90 feet. Rate per year, 4 feet.

Schwedler's or Purple Norway (*A. platanoides* Schwedleri). Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. A very attractive tree with well-rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze-green, and then to green. In autumn they are red and brown.



Double Flowering Plum in bloom

Moss Locust

This flowering variety is unique and very attractive. The variety Moss Locust is grafted at the top of a stem of Black Locust at a height of about 4 feet, making a tree-form Moss Locust with its very beautiful pink flowers coming in June.

Mountain Ash - Sorbus

European (*S. aucuparia*). Very hardy, dense head, and regular, beautiful fernlike green foliage, covered from July till winter with clusters of bright red berries. The combination of foliage and clustered fruits makes this most striking and beautiful. Ultimate height, 30 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Oak - Quercus

Red. Another native tree of quick growth, pyramidal in form. The leathery leaves turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. A good street tree.

Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). One of the finest oaks. Tall, straight-growing. Rich in fall coloring. 75 feet.

Pin. Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable; fine for street.

Plane - Platanus

Occidentalis (American Plane Tree, Common Sycamore). A tall native tree with creamy white bark, shedding in patches. Grows quickly. 80 to 100 feet.

MAPLE—Continued

Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). Large sized tree, rapid grower; foliage deeply cut, 5-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all around tree. Ultimate height, 100 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

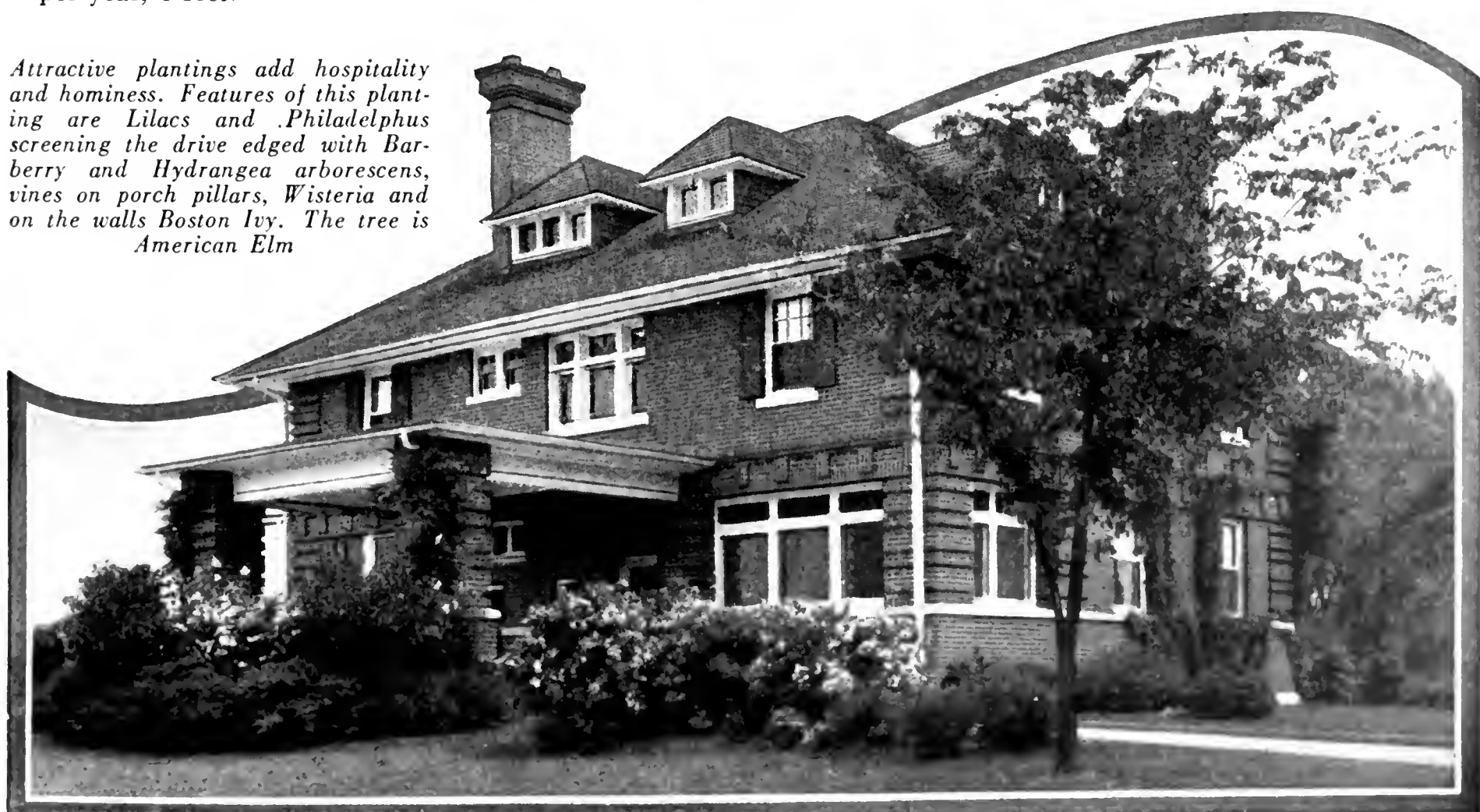
Sugar or Rock. This is a well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. Ultimate height, 80 feet.

Wier's Cut-Leaved. A beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Vigorous grower. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 4 feet.



Platanus Occidentalis

Attractive plantings add hospitality and hominess. Features of this planting are Lilacs and Philadelphus screening the drive edged with Barberry and Hydrangea arborescens, vines on porch pillars, Wisteria and on the walls Boston Ivy. The tree is American Elm



Plum, Flowering - *Prunus*

Double-Flowered (*P. triloba*) (Rose Tree of China). The most beautiful of all Flowering Plums. A gorgeous mass of very double, pink blossoms in the spring before leaves appear. A fine, small tree for lawn planting. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

Atropurpurea. Purple leaf. A handsome, showy little tree, 15 feet in height, with striking, pinkish purple leaves in the spring that deepen in color as the season advances. Small, white, single flowers. Rate, 1 to 2 feet per year.

Othello (Purple-Leaved Plum). A small tree or shrub 8 to 10 feet in height. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season.

Poplar - *Populus*

Bolle's Silver Poplar (*P. alba Bolleana*). A very compact, upright grower, with glossy green above and silver underneath; one of the most desirable of the Poplars. 30 to 40 feet, ultimate height.

Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*). A well known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. Rate per year, 4 to 5 feet.

Salisburia

Maidenhair or Ginkgo (*S. adiantifolia*). Very effective for lawns; foliage fernlike, yellow-green marked with delicate hairlike lines. The fruit, which matures in the fall, has a sweetish, resinous taste. 50 feet at maturity.

Crataegus - Thorn

Double White Thorn (*C. oxyacantha* var. *alba plena*). A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double white flowers; a very ornamental tree. 10 feet.

Double Pink Thorn (*C. oxyacantha* var. *rosea flore pleno*). Same as above, but flowers of beautiful pink.



The Tulip Tree with its spreading branches and thick foliage is excellent for shade

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. oxyacantha* var. *splendens*). Flowers a bright carmine-red, superior to any of its color. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 12 inches.

Tulip Tree - *Liriodendron*

Tulipifera. A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers—also known as Whitewood. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Willow - *Salix*

Laurel-Leaved Willow (*S. pentandra*). Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late autumn. A valuable tree for seashore planting.

Golden Willow (*S. lutea*). A strong, upright grower, with slim, pendulous branches, light green foliage, and beautiful, clean bright golden yellow bark.

Thurlow (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Strong, upright, with smaller branches drooping. Puts out early and has good foliage throughout the season. Probably the best Willow.

Wisconsin Willow. The best Weeping Willow. A very graceful, rapid growing tree that will stand more cold than any of the others.

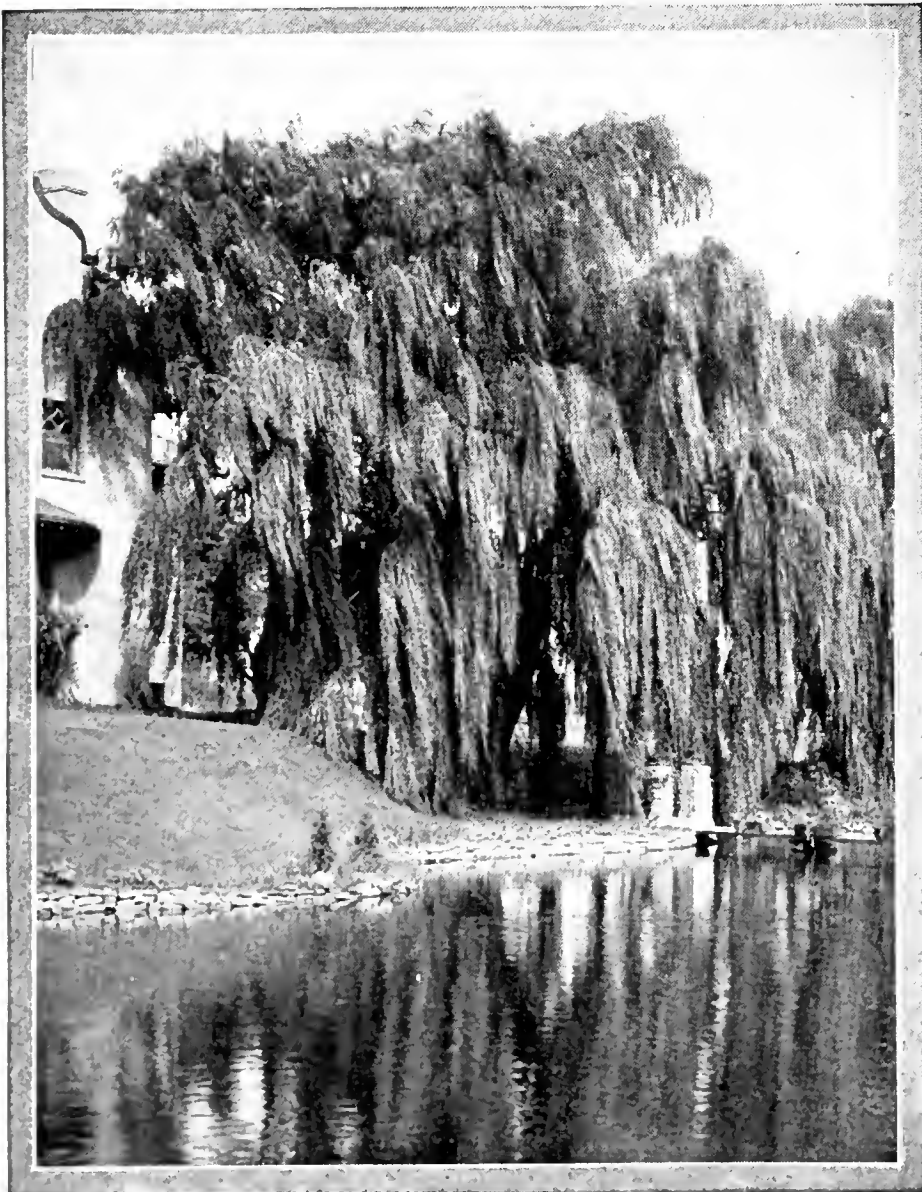
Nut-Bearing Trees

Filbert, American. Ranks high as an ornamental and bears large quantities of sweet-flavored nuts.

Walnut, English. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. It produces large crops of thin-shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at a good price. Ultimate height, 50 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Pecans (Native)

These nuts have been much improved in late years and we now offer them budded on strong seedling roots. A native of Southern states but hardy in the North also.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer Fruiting

Benoni. Fine dessert apple, moderately large, streaked. Good flavor. August.

Duchess. Greenish yellow, striped red, good size, juicy. Fine commercial apple. August.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow, very sweet, and good. Strong grower, bears well.

Summer Rambo. Medium yellow, streaked red, large, uniform, flesh tender, sub-acid, juicy.

Yellow Transparent. Yellow, flesh white, tender, and juicy. Grows rapidly, bears young. August.

Fall Fruiting

Chenango Strawberry. Beautiful fruit, yellowish white striped red. Good for eating and cooking. Flesh tender. September.

Dr. Matthews. Fruit yellow, good quality.

Maiden Blush. Medium size, flat, pale yellow, red cheek. Tender, pleasant flavor, good bearer. September.

Rambo. Dull yellowish red, keeps till Christmas, fine home eating apple. October.

Wealthy. Deep red, flesh white, very juicy; quick and heavy bearer. September.

Winter Fruiting

Banana. Large, yellow, shaded with crimson, quality good. Bears young, keeps well.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped, good keeper, vigorous grower.

Delicious. Large, dark red; crisp, fine grained, delicious flesh. Juicy, good commercial variety.

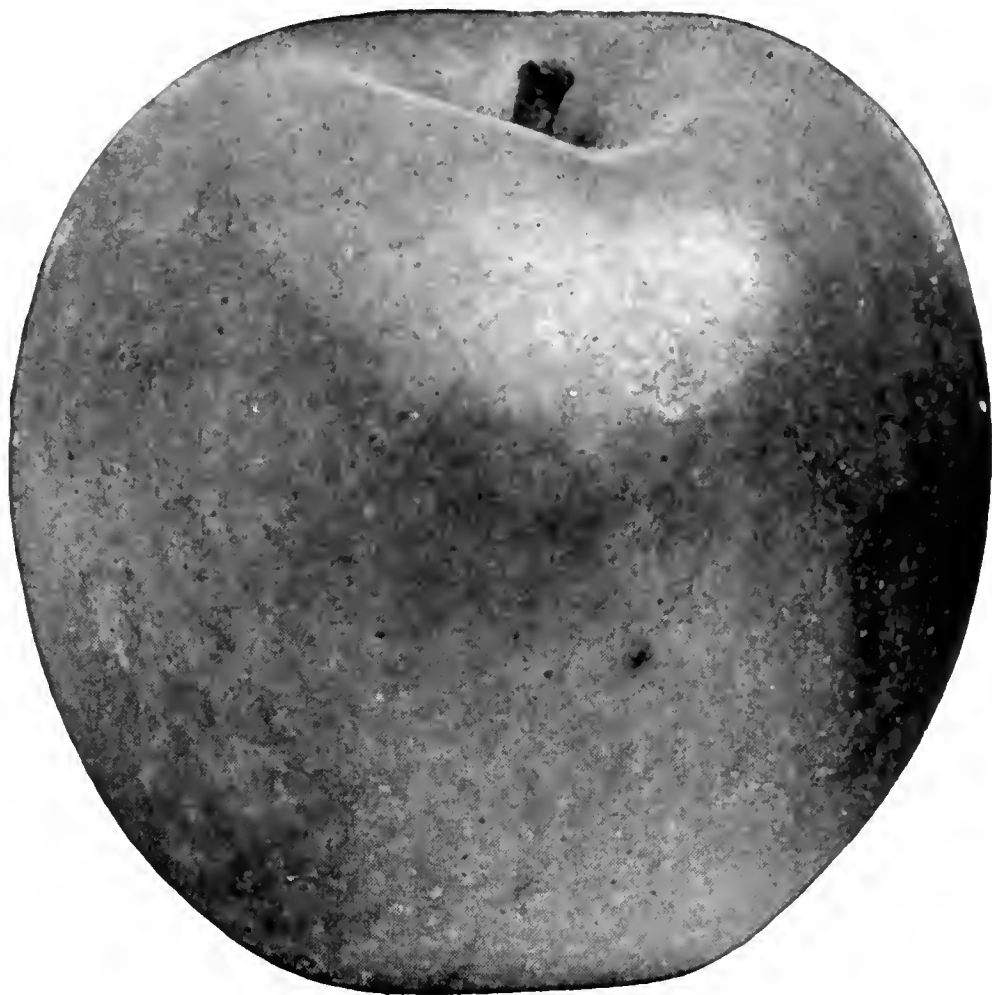
Gano. Bright red without stripes, large, even. Young bearer, good keeper.

Grimes' Golden. Vigorous grower, large, golden yellow, juicy, good. Keeps very well. One of the best.

Top-worked, long lived Grimes' Golden.

Hyslop Crab. Large, deep crimson, one of the most popular Crabs for jelly.

Jonathan. Medium size, red, very tender, good flavor. One of the best commercial sorts.



Grimes' Golden Apple

WINTER APPLES—Continued

McIntosh. Large, red all over, flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Very hardy, abundant bearer.

Red Rome Beauty. Similar to Rome Beauty, except for color, which is deeper red.

Rome Beauty. Yellow, shaded red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Good keeper, fine market sort.

Stayman's Winesap. One of the best apples for bearing and selling. Good size, dull red, handsome, juicy, and crisp. Keeps well, bears young.

Transcendent Crab. Fruit medium to rather large. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy. Very popular and good.

Turley. Fruit red, large, juicy. Much like Stayman's Winesap but a little earlier.

Winesap. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy. One of the oldest and most popular of all apples.

York Imperial. Medium to large, yellow shaded with red, firm, sub-acid, excellent keeper and shipper.

CHERRIES

Bing. Very large, dark brown; firm, sweet, rich, delicious. July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black; half tender, juicy, rich; vigorous grower and producer. June.

Early May or Richmond. One of the best sour cherries. Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy. Exceedingly productive. Mid-June.

English Morello. Sour. Medium, dark red; flesh meaty, juicy. Very productive. August.

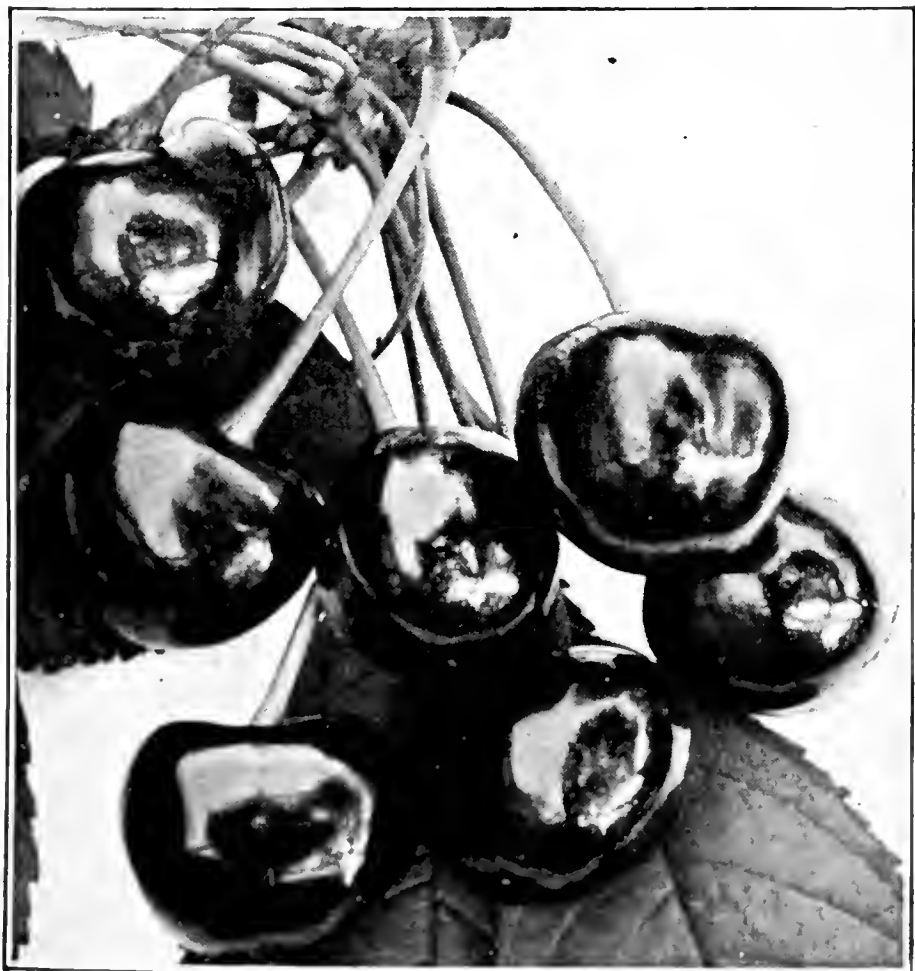
Gov. Wood. Sweet. Large, rich, light yellow, red cheek; juicy and sweet; late June.

Large Montmorency. Sour. Large, red; tender, mildly acid, good. Larger and firmer than Early Richmond. Late June.

Napoleon. Sweet. Beautiful, large, pale yellow, bright red cheek. Firm, juicy, sweet. Good for market and canning. July.

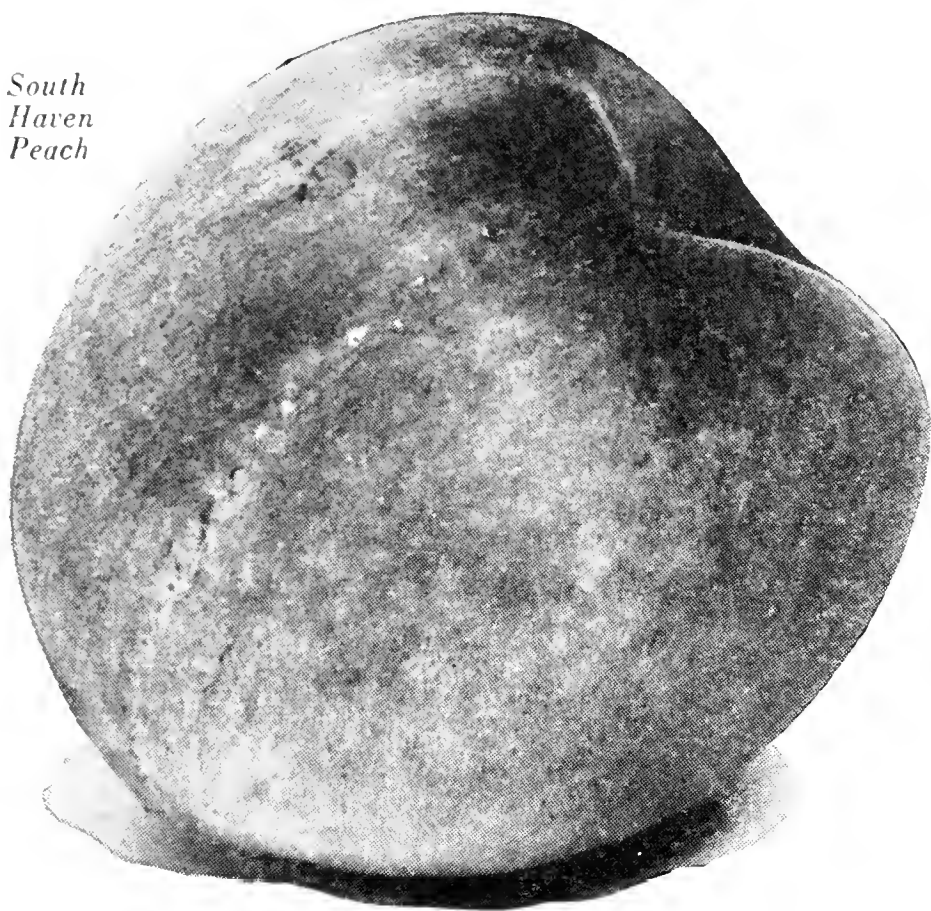
Schmidt's Big. Sweet. Heavy clusters of large fruit; almost black, tender, juicy, well flavored. Splendid market cherry. July.

Windsor. Sweet. Large, liver-colored. Firm and good. Valuable for late market and home use. July.



Black Tartarian Cherries

South
Haven
Peach



PEACHES

Early Ripening

Carman. White, red cheek, flesh white, fine flavor. July.

Red Bird Cling. Best early Peach. Fruit good size, showy, creamy white, blushed. Flesh white, firm. Good shipper.

Early Perfection. Early white.

Midseason Ripening

Belle of Georgia. Large, white, red cheek; flesh white, firm; excellent flavor. Early September.

Big Red. (Shipper's Late Red). Without doubt the best of all commercial peaches. Beautiful, round, red, flesh yellow; bears young and prolifically.

Champion. White, red cheek, large, early, productive. Sweet, rich, and juicy. August.

Crawford's Early. Magnificent large yellow peach, good quality. Early September.

Early Elberta. About a week earlier than Elberta, with all its good qualities.

Elberta. The great market peach. Large, yellow, with red cheek; firm, yellow, juicy flesh; exceedingly prolific. Early September.

Fitzgerald. Midseason. Fitzgerald is very similar to Early Crawford but generally ripens a few days earlier. The skin is golden, overspread with dull red blush; thin but tough. Flesh yellow rayed with red at the pit, juicy, rather firm but tender and sweet, pleasant flavor and good quality. Size large. Stone free. Tree of medium size. Extremely hardy; originated in Canada.

Golden Jubilee. A new variety, highly recommended by the Kentucky Experiment Station. Midseason and of unexcelled quality; yellow flesh with distinct blush.

Hale-Haven. A large new yellow freestone; developed at Michigan Experiment Station, by crossing the two popular varieties, J. H. Hale and South Haven. Its high color even before complete ripening, gives it great market value because of the advantage of premature picking, packing, and shipping without loss. It tests very high for hardness and production. Ready two weeks before Elberta.

Kalamazoo. Large, yellow, extra productive. Early September.

J. H. Hale. Superior to Elberta in size and flavor. Well worth planting. Early September.

Mountain Rose. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy. August.

Rochester. Fruit large, yellow, sweet, juicy. Keeps and ships well. August.

South Haven. Better color and quality than Elberta. Larger and ripens 10 to 14 days earlier. Has been much hardier than other yellow Peaches and because of our tests we recommend it highly.

PEACHES - Late Ripening

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow with broad red cheeks; flesh yellow, vinous, melting. Late September.

Gold Drop. Translucent, golden flesh. Attractive at market. Bears early and profitably. Late September.

Heath Cling. Very large; flesh white, juicy, and melting. Good keeper and shipper. October.

PEARS

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large size, buttery, juicy, and highly flavored. Bears early and abundantly. Very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, fine, pale yellow; buttery, juicy, melting. August.

Wilder. Medium to small; greenish yellow with reddish cheek; melting, sweet, and pleasant. Good bearer. Early August.

Autumn Pears

Anjou. Large, fine pear, buttery, and melting. Fine grower and productive. One of the best. October to January.

Bosc. Finest quality late fall and winter variety. Extra large, long and tapering; russet; good shipper, brings highest market price. A vigorous grower. November-December.

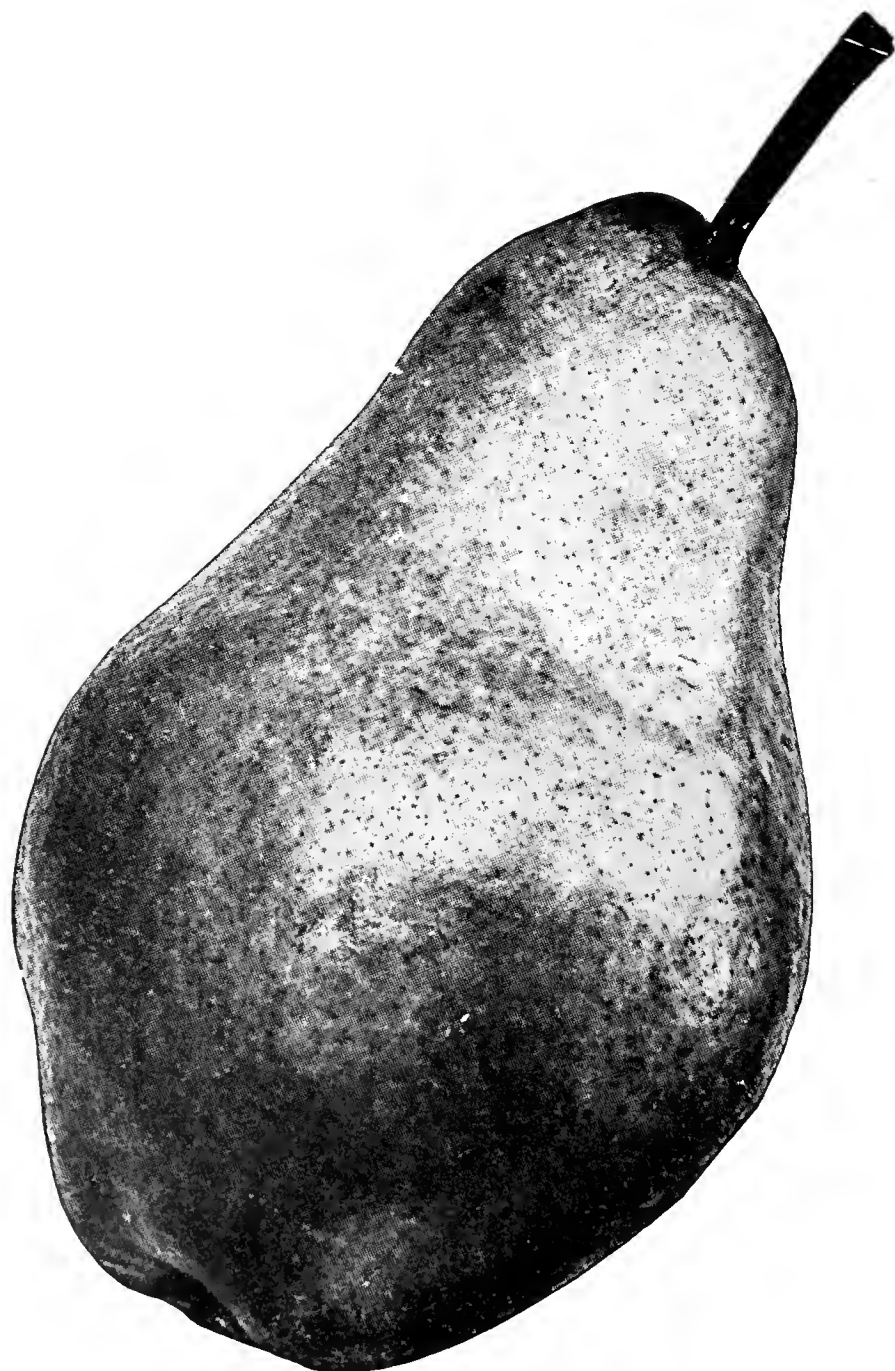
Duchess. Very large, greenish yellow; fine flavor; heavy bearer. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Medium size, pale yellow, reddish cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich. September and October.

Kieffer. Large size, rich color, good quality. Tree vigorous. October and November.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish brown, highly flavored. Productive. September.

Sheldon. Large, yellow, red cheek. A little coarse, melting, juicy, and crisp. Vigorous and productive tree. October.



Bartlett Pear

PLUMS

European Varieties

Bradshaw. Large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy, and pleasant. August.

German Prune. Oval, purplish blue; rich, juicy, high flavor. September.

Lombard. Roundish oval, violet-red; juicy and pleasant. Valuable market sort.

Reine Claude. Small, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, luscious. Standard of excellence. Mid-August.

Shipper's Pride. Large, round, dark purple, juicy, and sweet. Splendid shipper. September.

Shropshire Damson. Small fruits, fine for preserving; flesh amber, juicy, and spicy. Abundant. September.

Yellow Egg. Large and beautiful, yellow; a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late August.

Japanese Varieties

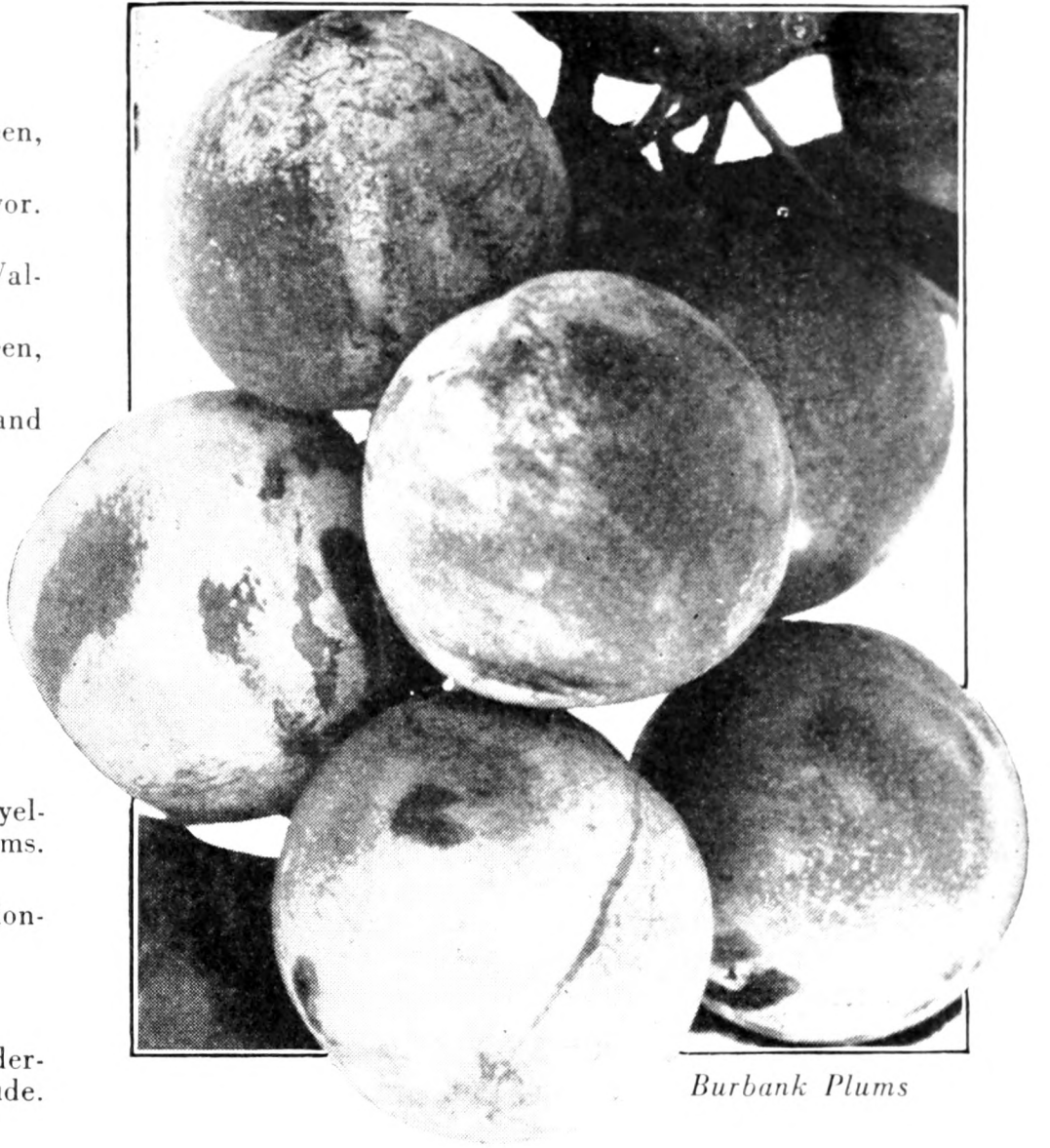
Abundance. Rapid grower, healthy, bears young and abundantly. Fruit medium size, cherry-red, highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender. Late July.

Burbank. Large; orange-yellow, dotted with red; meaty, yellow, sweet flesh. Good for market. Hardest Japan plums. Late July.

Red June. Very fine; early; productive; fair size, vermilion-red; pleasant quality. Late July.

APRICOTS

Talbert. Fruit medium, smooth, oval, golden yellow, moderately juicy, sweet. Regular and dependable in this latitude.



Burbank Plums

QUINCES

Champion. Large and handsome; flesh cooks tender; flavor delicate. Abundant bearer. October.

Orange. Large, roundish, small, short neck; golden flesh of excellent flavor. October.

GRAPES

All offered here are two-year, number one vines, the best.

Agawam. Large, dark red, tender, juicy berries in large, compact bunches.

Brighton. Bunch medium, compact. Berries dark crimson, rich, and sweet.

Caco. New variety, early bearing. Rich wine-red over amber. Very large berries and bunches.

Campbell's Early. Black. Large, early, and abundant. Good market variety.

Catawba. Berries large, coppery red, purple when ripe. Bunches medium. Late.

Concord. The well-known standard black market grape. Hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Delaware. One of the best reds; bunches small, compact; berries small, sweet, delicious. Good market sort.

Moore's Diamond. Free from mildew and prolific. Bunches large, berries greenish white, tender, juicy.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch large; hardy, and prolific. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara. The standard white. Bunch large. Tough-skinned, making it ship well.

Pocklington. Vigorous and hardy white grape. Fine flavor. Large, beautiful clusters.

Salem. Coppery red berries in medium, compact bunches. Good market grape.

Worden. A Concord seedling; similar to its parent but several days earlier.

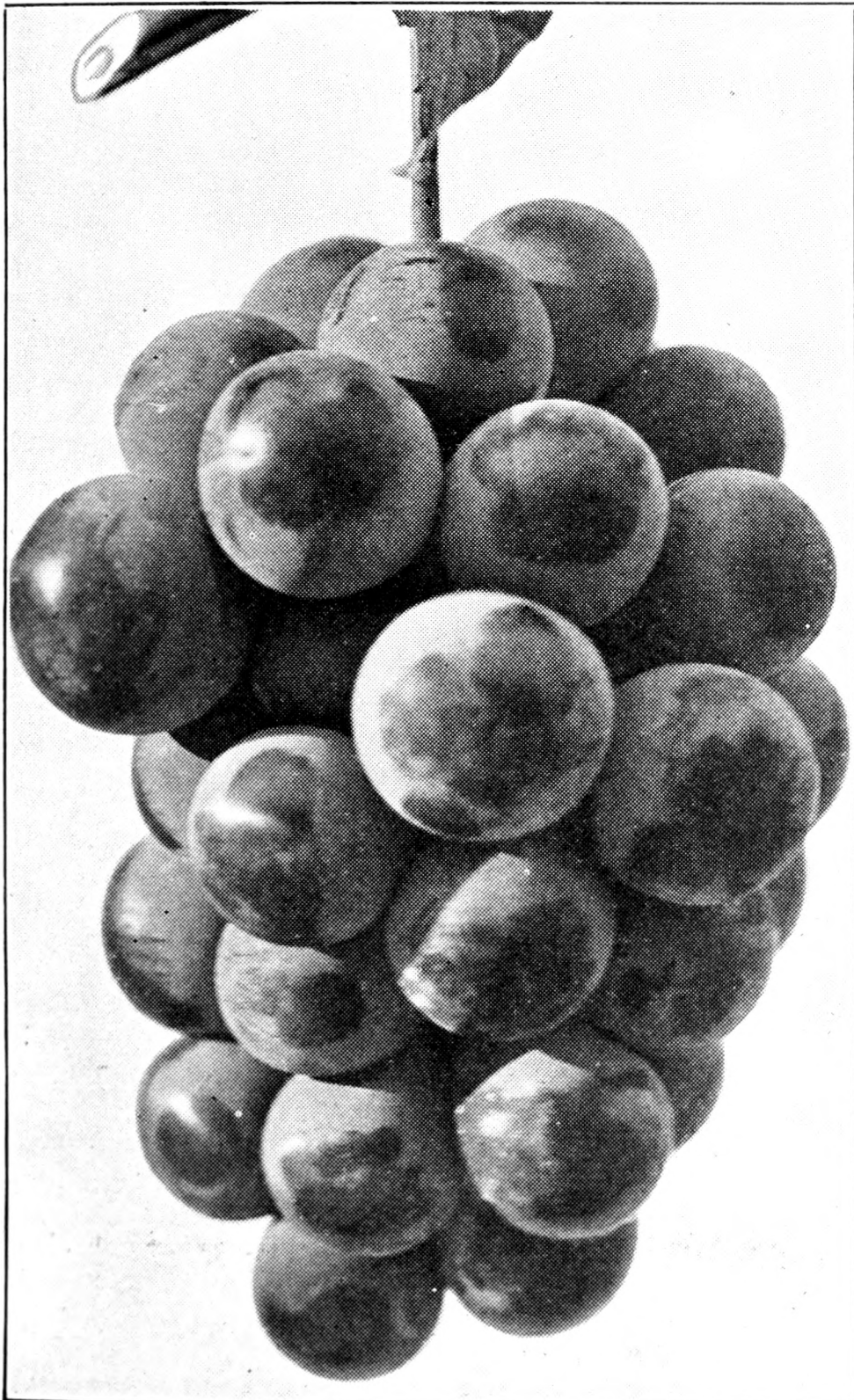
PERSIMMONS

Native. Handsome ornamental tree. Fruit pungent when green, but sweet and palatable after early frosts.

Grafted Sorts

Glidewell. Large, oblong, good quality, no stringency; one of the best native persimmons.

Ruby. New sort. Reported to be very good.



Caco, The New Red Grape

RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Largest blackcap; vigorous grower; immense crops.

Cuthbert. Large, bright red, excellent quality; productive; very popular.

Kansas. Large, firm, moderately juicy, black; early and productive.

Latham. New mosaic-free red with shipping firmness; production superlative; a grand commercial berry.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Large, fine, light green fruit. One of the best.

CURRANTS

Cherry. Large, deep red, rather acid; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. Cross between Cherry and Victoria; very popular red currant; productive.

Perfection. Beautiful bright red, large; rich, mild, sub-acid, few seeds.

Wilder. Fine clusters of large, bright red berries. Excellent quality; early.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest. Early, medium sized, good quality, prolific. Good market sort.

Eldorado. Vigorous and hardy; berries large, black, in clusters. Sweet and pleasant.

Snyder. Hardest of all; fruit medium-sized, quality good. Standard market variety.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive. Fruit long, sweet, and melting. Recommended highly.



Eldorado Blackberries



Latham Red Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES

(Furnished in spring only).

Our varieties are all perfect flowering.

Aroma. Best and most profitable late Strawberry. Quantity and quality of fruit unsurpassed.

Dorsett. New. An early, medium-red variety. Dorsett is a valuable market berry as it is firm, productive, and of very high quality. It is predicted that Dorsett will replace Premier as the chief early strawberry.

Dunlap. Great market berry. Fine fruit and very prolific. Midseason.

Fairfax. New. An early, glossy dark red variety. Fairfax is very productive. The berries are large and firm. The best tasting strawberry yet produced.

Gandy. Fine late sort. Good shipper.

Mastodon. (Everbearing). Fruit good size and color.

Premier. Best of all earlies. Immensely vigorous and productive. Fruit of fine quality and ships well.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. A standard, first-class white variety; tender and highly flavored.

Martha Washington. New, large, fine, rust-resistant green variety. Rapidly becoming the standard.

Palmetto. Extensively grown for market because of earliness, large size, and fine appearance.

RHUBARB or PIEPLANT

Linnaeus. The best variety. Small stems of fine quality; early.

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Boltonia	17	Flax	20	Lobelia	20	Quince, Flowering	11	Viola	25
Box Elder	42	Flowering Crab	41	Lonicera	9, 30	Quince, Japan	11	Virginia Creeper	29
Buddleia	7	Flowering Plum	44	Lupinus	20	Quinces	47	Walnut	44
Burning Bush	8	Flowering Quince	37	Lychnis	20	Ranunculus	24	Weigela	13
Buttercup	24	Forget-Me-Not	20	Maidenhair Tree	44	Raspberries	48	Willow	44
Butterfly Bush	7	Forsythia	9	Mallow	19	Redbud	42	Windbreaks	37
Calycanthus	7	Foxglove	18	Maltese Cross	20	Retinospora	38, 39	Wisteria	30
Campanula	17	Fringe	42	Malus	41	Rhodotypos	11	Yew	39
Candytuft	20	Funkia	19	Maple	42, 43	Rhubarb	48	Yucca	25
Canterbury Bells	17					Rhus	12	Yarrow	16

